

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

WITH **SIXPENCE.**
WHOLE SHEET SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6^d.



LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD'S ENCOUNTER WITH A ZULU IN THE RECONNAISSANCE ACROSS THE UMVOLOSI, JULY 3.—SEE PAGE 218.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 14, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stanley, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Cassia, Winsford, Cheshire, the Viscountess Cole, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at his residence, Owton Man'r, Greatham, West Hartlepool, the wife of George Steel, Esq., of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Belfast, the wife of John Ward, Lenoxvale, of a son.
On the 20th ult., at Herborough House, Newbury, the wife of Walter Money, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Nicholas's, Great Yarmouth, the Rev. A. Aldred, Rector of Worlingham, Suffolk, to Maria Overton, second daughter of the late J. Clowes, Esq., of Great Yarmouth.
On the 27th ult., at Rotherwick, T. F. C. Huddleston, Fellow and Bursar of King's College, Cambridge, to Bessie Drinkwater Chataway, second daughter of the Rector of Rotherwick.
On the 26th ult., at Tidenham, F. H. Chancellor, Colonel late R.A., to Emily, younger daughter of the late R. Smyth, M.P., of Drumcree, in the county of Westmeath.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Scarborough, Anne, wife of William Locke. R.I.P.
On the 31st ult., at Hornby Vicarage, Yorkshire, the Rev. George Alderson, M.A., for fifty years Vicar of Hornby, aged 80.
On the 27th ult., at 18, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Major-General Charles Campbell (of Kinloch), late Bengal Army, aged 71.
On the 23rd ult., at 9, Curzon-street, Mayfair, Lady George Gordon, widow of the Rev. Lord G. Gordon, aged 78.

*. * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.	
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings v.; 1 Cor. xv. 35. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings vi. 1-24 or vii.; Mark viii. 10-ix. 2	Rev. L. E. Shelford, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Ince, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, closed.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.	
Moon's last quarter, 8.4 p.m.	Manchester Agricultural Society Show, Manchester (last day).
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.	
Frederic, Grand Duke of Baden, born, 1826.	Hereford Triennial Musical Festival. Races: Doncaster Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.	
Doncaster Races: St. Leger day.	Birkenhead Dog Show (two days).
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.	
Northamptonshire Agricultural Society Show, Wellingborough.	Yachting: London Sailing Club; Temple Yacht Club.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.	
Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born, 1837.	Athletic Sports: Worthing.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.	
Tedmorden Agricultural Society Show.	Athletic Sports: Windsor and Eton Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
August	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°		Miles.
24	29.957	59.7	50.5	73	8	70.5	53.4	W. SSW.	135
25	29.747	59.3	51.3	76	5	67.7	56.0	SSW. WSW. SW.	369
26	29.674	55.9	50.7	84	9	60.8	53.2	SW. WSW.	388
27	29.517	58.8	57.6	95	10	63.4	53.5	SW. SSW.	456
28	29.493	58.7	56.2	92	9	65.0	55.8	SW.	425
29	29.785	59.4	50.8	75	9	64.8	55.8	SW.	419
30	29.933	56.7	47.6	73	5	66.0	49.8	SW. SSW.	235

° Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.957 29.747 29.674 29.517 29.493 29.785 29.933
Temperature of Air .. 59.7 59.3 55.9 58.8 58.7 59.4 56.7
Temperature of Evaporation .. 50.5 51.3 50.7 57.6 56.2 50.8 47.6
Direction of Wind .. SSW. SSW. SSW. SW. SW. SW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m a m h m h m h m h m h m h m h m
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Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:-

Africa, West Coast of ..	2d	Gibraltar ..	2d
Alexandria ..	2d	Greece ..	2d
Australia, via Brindisi ..	4d	Holland ..	2d
.. via Southampton ..	2d	India, via Brindisi ..	4d
Austria ..	2d	.. via Southampton ..	2d
Belgium ..	2d	Italy ..	2d
Brazil ..	2d	Mauritius ..	2d
Canada ..	2d	New Zealand ..	2d
Cape of Good Hope ..	2d	Norway ..	2d
China, via Brindisi ..	4d	Russia ..	2d
.. via Southampton ..	2d	Spain ..	2d
Constantinople ..	2d	Sweden ..	2d
Denmark ..	2d	Switzerland ..	2d
France ..	2d	United States ..	2d
Germany ..	2d	West Indies ..	2d

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

The prospects of Agriculture in this country, proximate as well as remote, are engaging not a little anxious attention. The Season has been one of the most unfavourable with which England has been visited for many years past. Even 1860, as compared with 1879, is said to show a very palpable advantage. We had a cold Spring, streaked only here and there with thin patches of sunshine. We had a persistently wet Summer, the average temperature of which has been greatly below the mean. We have now entered the month of September, and Harvest operations, over a very wide extent of country, are but commencing. Last week one might have travelled hundreds of miles without catching sight of a single harvest scene. A few brilliant days have, it is true, somewhat lightened the sombre aspect of agricultural affairs; but no weather can give us back that which weather has already taken from us. It is calculated by those who have thoroughly studied the matter that the product of cereals this year will be deficient at least 25 per cent, a deficiency which, expressed in money value, will reach £60,000,000 sterling. Others go considerably beyond this gloomy estimate, and set down the loss inflicted on us by this extraordinarily unpropitious season at fully £100,000,000. It would, perhaps, be unwise to accept as final these speculative conclusions, against which it is possible that there may be discovered some compensation in the facts of the case. But there can be no room to question the extreme seriousness of the calamity which has overtaken us—one which there is good reason to believe will cast its baleful shadow over all departments of business in the realm.

The interests most immediately affected by the strange meteorological phenomena of the year, are those of the fundamental industry of the country—we may say, of all countries—those which grow out of the tillage of the soil. Bad harvests did not always import ruin, or even damage, to the farmers. High prices often compensated for scanty crops. The brunt of the evil used to be faced by consumers rather than by producers, and they who had to mourn over deficient crops were the swarms of work people whose wages hardly sufficed to buy them daily bread. It is not so now. The price of wheat is not very seriously enhanced by the scant production of our own soil. The imports from abroad are sufficiently abundant to keep down prices, and thus one part of the earth supplies the most urgent wants of another. The chief sufferer now is not the consumer, but the producer of bread, and hence, the greatest staple industry of the land is called upon to bear an overwhelming burden of discouragement. Nor, as things now stand, is there any near prospect of amendment. Seasons may vary, and it is quite possible that abundance next year may make up for deficiencies felt during the last two or three years. But abundance will not go far towards recouping the losses of the farmers. The immense areas of wheat-growing land now being brought under cultivation in the West of Canada and the United States, the comparative facilities of transport, and the remunerative price which the British Market, even at its lowest, can give for the staff of life, render it improbable that the land of this country, at least as now held, can compete with that of many other countries in its capacity for the growth of wheat.

They, however, who augur from present appearances the ultimate ruin of agriculture in the United Kingdom deduce from the facts far more than they will warrant. We are, perhaps, in this respect, on the verge of a most important transition. But there is no sufficient ground for the apprehension that the cultivation of the soil will not yet become a remunerative, and even a highly prosperous, calling. Man does not live by bread alone, even in a material sense, nor is it the sole object of agriculture to produce wheat. Here are above thirty millions of people within the compass of a comparatively few square miles covered with the best-developed means of locomotion. Those millions must needs be fed. Their physical wants are various. Meat, as well as bread, butter, milk, poultry, beer, cheese, fruit, vegetables of every kind, are required for the sustentation of most households above the range of poverty. These the land ought to supply in abundance. The market is magnificent and near at hand, and the demand would increase with the supply. Let no one suppose that the feeding of thirty-four millions of people, inheriting as they do amongst them such an untold accumulation of wealth, need be anything but a prosperous occupation. Even wheat-growing, under perfectly free conditions, and dealt with simply with a view to its substantial ends, may, under proper conditions, be made to pay.

The truth is, land in this country—not so much, perhaps, by law as by tradition and custom and practice

and fashion—is not allowed to become that powerful factor of prosperity which it is capable of becoming. The cultivation of the soil is so shackled by artificial arrangements that it is impossible to get out of it all that, under wise management, it is adapted to produce. No class, perhaps, is specially to be blamed for this result. All classes, however, will, in the long run, derive benefit from a change. Foreign competition cannot deprive our people of the wealth which may be extracted in some form or another from the land which they occupy. In this or that particular form it may have the advantage over them. But, in the main, British farmers, whose sole study it is to supply such food as they can to the British people, can never be distanced by foreign competition.

This, however, is the remoter change to which things are tending. Many difficulties and much suffering will probably be met with before it is reached. Meanwhile, our sympathies are demanded by the immediate troubles of the agricultural class. They are of a kind which no Royal Commission is likely to remove. To them, it is to be feared, many occupiers, and even some proprietors, will be compelled to succumb. It does not in any way alleviate their lot that other industries are in a like case. All the pressure which now bears so heavily upon them bears, or has borne, also upon others. In the battle of life no man, and no occupation, is exempt from disaster. We may all be called to face it in turn, and it becomes our duty as well as our interest to turn it to as good an account as we are able. We do not believe in national decay where the spirit of a nation retains its manliness; and we are certain that under the severest trials the most fitting motto of any country is *Nil desperandum!*

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken daily drives since their arrival at Balmoral. Princess Beatrice visited the bazaar held at Braemar in favour of the fund being raised for the enlargement of the church at Castletown. Her Royal Highness inspected all the stalls, and made purchases at each. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. The Queen's grandsons, Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, who are staying at Braemar, visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Lord Chelmsford arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday. Colonel Pickard met the General at Ballater, and accompanied him in one of the Queen's carriages to Balmoral. Lord Chelmsford received great ovations at the several stopping places on his route northwards. At an audience of the Queen, his Lordship was invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and he had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales made numerous excursions during his stay in South Devon. Yesterday week he passed a portion of the evening walking on the new ground at Dartmouth witnessing the regatta ball, afterwards returning on board his yacht, *Hildegard*. On Saturday his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Marquis of Hastings, whose yacht was lying in Dartmouth harbour, visited Lord Churston at Lupton. On Sunday afternoon the Prince, accompanied by Captain Stephenson, Mr. Wheeler, whose yacht was at Dartmouth, and Mrs. Wheeler, visited Totnes. They steamed up the Dart in a launch belonging to Mr. Avis, of Dartmouth, and in his charge. The party landed on the Bowling Green, the Totnes side of the river, and walked to the Seymour Hotel, where they lunched, after which they drove to Berry Head and inspected the ruins of Berry Castle. His Royal Highness returned to Totnes at five o'clock, and went on board the launch and steamed down the Dart. The Princess of Wales, with her family, continues at Copenhagen.

Prince and Princess Christian are visiting the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany at Potsdam.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Criterion Theatre on Monday evening. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at Muncester Castle on Tuesday on a visit to Lord and Lady Muncester. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Balmoral to-day (Saturday) on a visit to the Queen.

Prince Leopold arrived in Devonport Harbour on Saturday last in her Majesty's paddle-steamer *Lively*, Commander Egerton. The Prince landed at Mount Edgecumbe, and drove around the park, and afterwards lunched at Edgecumbe House. His Royal Highness gave a dinner party in the evening on board the *Lively*. The steamer left Mount's Bay early on Monday morning for the Scilly Isles, where she arrived in the afternoon. The Prince landed, and drove direct to Treco-Abbey, the seat of Mr. Dorrien Smith, the lord proprietor. After a three-hours' visit his Royal Highness proceeded to St. Mary's, and inspected the castle, returning to the *Lively* in the evening. On Tuesday night the Prince arrived at Penmoroke Docks. It is stated that his Royal Highness's visit to Sheffield, for the purpose of opening Firth College, is fixed for Oct. 15.

The Grand Duke of Baden has been visiting the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway was entertained last week with a torchlight dance given by the Earl and Countess of Seafield at Castle Grant, Grantown, in honour of his visit. The Crown Prince, after having excellent sport in the Taymouth preserves, has left Aberfeldy for the south.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi have left Dunrobin Castle, after visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, for Black Mount, the Earl of Dudley's shooting-lodge in the Highlands, which his Excellency has taken for a few weeks' shooting. Count and Countess de Montebello have left for Paris, Admiral Pothuau having returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, to resume his diplomatic functions. His Excellency Lord Lyons has arrived from Paris. His Excellency the Siamese Envoy was, by command of the Queen, conducted over Windsor Castle on Monday. His Excellency also visited the Frogmore Gardens and Mausoleum, the Home Farm and Dairy, and drove to Virginia Water. The Lord President of the Council, with the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon Lennox, has arrived at Gordon Castle. Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived at Frognall, Kent, from Germany and Paris. The Earl of Dunraven has left Kenry House, Putney Vale, for New York. The Countess of Dunraven has arrived at Dunrobin Castle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

POLITICS.

The chief gladiators of the political arena are girding up their loins—the Earl of Beaconsfield to wrestle with habitual adroitness at Aylesbury among “old friends whom I much love,” on the 18th of this month; and Mr. Gladstone to begin his electioneering campaign in Midlothian towards the end of November, the right hon. gentleman, meantime, keeping his hand in by discoursing of cottage gardening at Hawarden. Seeking renewed strength by grappling with “Agricultural Depression,” if not with mother earth, the Marquis of Hartington speaks on the absorbing topic ere the week closes at the dinner of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society, to be held at the quaintly named town of Pen-y-Bowt; and Sir Stafford Northcote will have an early opportunity of answering any political criticisms of the noble Lord on Monday next, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the agreeable duty of introducing his eldest son, Mr. H. S. Northcote, to Exeter as the second Conservative candidate at the General Election.

Mr. Raikes, at Rhyl, on Monday addressed a large open-air meeting of Cheshire Conservatives, who, having duly taken their pleasure on the pier and in the Winter Gardens, and having been regaled at dinner into the bargain, were naturally not indisposed to give ear unto the emphatic utterances of the esteemed Chairman of Committees. Mr. Raikes did not fail to plume himself, it was to be noticed, on his conduct in the chair during the past arduous Session; but the gist of his speech was a spirited rebuke of the “great electioneering agent,” Mr. Gladstone, for having had the temerity to commend a relative of his as a Liberal candidate for Chester. The Government of Mr. Gladstone, and all their acts, were likewise uncompromisingly denounced by Mr. Raikes, whose sharp criticisms may be taken as signs of the vivacity of the portending struggle. Had it been anything but a Church meeting that Mr. Childers attended at Knottingley, on Tuesday, even that placid Liberal might have been tempted to answer Mr. Raikes in lieu of making a few common-place remarks regarding ecclesiastical matters.

The Liberal Associations of Lancashire are actively bestirring themselves. North Lancashire Liberals have been holding consultations with the view of selecting a candidate for the General Election; and the Liberals of Manchester last Saturday combined business with pleasure by holding a monster meeting in the grounds of Manley Hall, under the presidency of Mr. R. Leake, and by passing resolutions condemnatory of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration.

The representation of Moray and Nairn is being keenly contested by Sir George Macpherson Grant, the Liberal candidate, and by Mr. Brodie, upon whom the choice of the Conservatives has fallen; and the interest taken in the candidature of both is plainly to be gathered from the liveliness of the *Scotsman's* reports of their meetings.

Mr. Parnell has evidently resolved to maintain unflinchingly the firm attitude which (not to put too fine a point on it) he has taken up in the House of Commons as the unconquerable advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. The hon. member on Sunday addressed a great meeting in Limerick, and was accompanied by a few other Irish members, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. W. H. Sullivan, and Mr. Gabbett. There was great uproar during the meeting, over which the Rev. Marcus O'Clery endeavoured to preside; but the vast assemblage was pretty unanimous in supporting the resolutions countenanced by Mr. Parnell and the rest of the speakers, and advocating a sweeping reform of the land laws of Ireland. Exclamations of reprehensible violence interrupted the orators at times—such as, “Give them [the landlords] an ounce of lead!”—and signs were not lacking that Mr. Parnell may not possess the power to control the storm he is essaying to raise. On the morrow, under the assuaging influence of a lunch on board a Shannon steamer, Mr. Parnell so far moderated his ardour, however, as to attempt a justification of his Parliamentary action on the grounds of expediency.

THE ISLAND OF KAKONKAH.

On the West Coast of Africa, thirty miles north of Sierra Leone, adjacent to the frontier of Senegambia, is the mouth of the Great Scarries River, with this small island at its entrance. We are indebted to Sub-Lieutenant Henry Baker, R.N., on board H.M.S. Pioneer, for the view presented in our Engraving from a sketch by his pencil. On April 23 of this year formal possession of the island was taken in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria, under the treaty of Massawah, which was signed in 1876 by the most influential native chiefs on that coast, to confirm the British right of sovereignty, claimed by our Government since 1847. A custom-house has now been erected, with the British flag, under guard of a detachment of Sierra Leone police, commanded by Captain Richmond, late of the 10th Hussars. But the neighbouring tribes are dissatisfied, and it has been thought prudent to station H.M.S. Pioneer, under Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Burr, for the prevention of any attack on Kakonkah. Our Illustration shows that vessel lying at anchor; the small pier, with a cargo-boat, and the sheds of the French factory, as well as the Custom-house, are shown along the beach.

THEATRES.

There is at present a lull in serious dramatic effort. The only attempt made at novelty is, not an original drama, serious or comic, but a burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, contributed to the Gaiety. It seems designed to prolong the influence of the visit of the Comédie Française Company to that theatre; and the subject of the new extravaganza is indicated by the title, “Handsome Hernani, or The Fatal Penny-Whistle.” But it scarcely satisfies expectation. We have no references in it to, or imitations of, Mdle. Bernhardt, or of her compères; but, instead, the usual amount of punning, parody, song, and dance, aided by the really handsome Miss Farren for the imaginary stage hero. Herr Lutz is to be congratulated on his selection of the music, and Messrs. Hann and Perkins on the scenery. The costumes by Madame Alias speak for themselves. And “this is the sum of the matter.”

The Royal Aquarium has given a new and remarkably elegant entertainment on the central stage in the Grand Hall, which ought to prove attractive. It is a grand ballet divertissement, in Two Tableaux, entitled “The Fairies' Fancy Ball,” the invention of which is due to Madame Katti Lanner. It is an exceedingly pretty arrangement of adult and infant dancers, very skilfully and gracefully realised. The principal parts are taken by Mdles. Marie Müller, Luna, La Stella, and Roe. The whole terminated by a grand galop, executed by the entire troupe, which is remarkably rich in individual talent.

The new drama of “Jane Eyre; or, Poor Relations,” dramatised from the novel by Mr. James Willing, has been favourably received at the Park Theatre. The burden of the drama rests on Miss Fanny Addison, who, in the mad scene, shows herself laudably ambitious of producing a great and marked effect; but unfortunately she far oversteps the mark. The characters in general are adequately filled. The play is carefully placed on the boards, and elaborate attention has been paid to the *mise-en-scène*.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bond, J. E. G., to be Vicar of Christ's Church, Savernake, Wilts. Hey, William E., Chaplain in her Majesty's Prison, Preston. Hall, Reginald Hay, Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford; Rector of Parham. Hutchison, R., Curate of Upton-cum-Chalvey. Machen, Edward; Vicar of Frome Bishop. Mitchell, O., Chaplain of St. Olave's Workhouse, Bermondsey. Mitton, Arthur T., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Halliwell, Bolton. Norris, W. Fosley, Vicar of Buckingham; Rector of Witney. Stockdale, F. S., Rector of Cheddington, Dorset. Thomson, W. Yalden; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Watford, Hertfordshire. Walsh, W., Vicar of St. Matthew's, New Kent-road—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Edward Peek, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, has contributed £200 towards the restoration of Chidcock church.

Mr. Childers, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a public meeting in the Townhall, Knottingley, on the occasion of the reopening of Christ Church, in that town.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new church at Gaywood, a suburb of Lynn, was laid by Miss Bagge, daughter of the High Sheriff of the county.

The Rev. Canon Harvey, having completed his fiftieth year of incumbency as Rector of Hornsey, was presented last Saturday night with a cheque for £1000. Mrs. Harvey at the same time received a diamond ring.

The church of Sulhamstead, near Reading, which has been restored chiefly by the liberality of the squire of the parish, Major Thoyts, and his family, was reopened on the 28th ult. The preacher was the Bishop of Manchester.

The village church of Todber, Dorset, which had been closed and disused for more than seven years, but which has been restored by the Marquis of Westminster, was reopened on the 23rd ult. by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The parish church of St. Andrew, Rugby, which has recently been rebuilt (with the exception of the tower), at a cost of about £14,000, from designs of Mr. Butterfield, is to be reopened on Oct. 29, after having been closed for about three years.

The Church of the Holy Rood, Holybourne, near Alton, Hants, has been restored by Mr. E. Christian, at a cost of about £2000, which has been raised through the exertions of the Vicar (the Rev. W. M. Ireland) and the leading parishioners. It was opened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Winchester.

At a meeting yesterday week of the committee for collecting funds to establish the proposed bishopric of Liverpool, Mr. J. Torr, M.P., the treasurer, announced that the total amount subscribed was now £86,800, of which £46,000 had been actually paid in. The committee propose also to establish six canonries, and appeal for subscriptions for that purpose.

A church is to be erected at Neves, near Faversham, by Mrs. Hall, of Syndale House, at a cost of upwards of £3000, in memory of her late husband, Mr. William Hall, of the firm of John Hall and Son, gunpowder manufacturers. The site will be in the Brents, in which district a large working-class population has sprung up of late years. Mrs. Hall has already made the deposit required by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, in their turn, have granted £120 per annum towards a stipend for a curate.

Iron Acton church, near Bristol, has been restored under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson, at a cost of about £2800; and an organ, by Messrs. Vowles, has been presented by Mr. H. C. Ray, at a cost of about £250. The church, which is a very interesting building of the fifteenth century, attached to a tower of rather earlier date, has been put into thorough order, without losing anything of its ancient character. The beautiful preaching-cross which stands in the churchyard, and the ancient tombs, have been put into repair by Mrs. Blandy Jenkins, the Rev. Newdigate and the Rev. Nathaniel Poyntz, lineal descendants of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, who died in 1332.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

A double wedding was solemnised on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, when the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, second son of the illustrious statesman, was married to Miss Janet Pleydell Bouverie; and the Hon. Alexander Francis Henry Campbell, 12th Lancers, youngest son of the Earl of Cawdor, to Miss Constance Pleydell Bouverie, second and fourth daughters of Mr. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Brymore, Somerset. A select party, confined to the near relatives of the several families, attended at the ceremony. At the entrance to the aisle there was quite an array of bridemaids, each of the sisters having six attendant ladies. Miss Janet's bridemaids comprised Miss Pleydell Bouverie, her sister; Miss Ethel Sanford, Miss St. John Mildmay, Miss Goddard, Miss Maud Glyn, and Miss Ella Peel, niece of the bridegroom; and Miss Constance's were Miss Mary P. Bouverie, her sister; Miss Crawford, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Alice P. Bouverie, Miss Sanford, Miss A'Court, and Miss Seymour. Sir Frederick Peel was accompanied by Captain Shelley; and the Hon. Alexander F. H. Campbell was attended by Captain the Hon. Walter J. Stewart, 12th Lancers, as his best man. Both brides arrived at half-past eleven, and at once passed to the communion-table, followed by their bridemaids. Miss Janet's bridal toilette was composed of ivory duchesse satin trimmed with choice lace, a lace veil over a wreath of natural orange blossoms; her jewels were diamonds. Miss Constance Bouverie wore a dress of rich ivory duchesse satin, made à la Pompadour, handsomely trimmed with the finest Valenciennes lace and real orange blossoms, and over a wreath of real orange blossoms fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments was a veil of old Brussels point; her jewels were diamonds. The twelve bridemaids were dressed alike in ivory satin, trimmed and draped with Indian muslin and Bretonne lace, with hats to match. The elder sister's bridemaids wore natural red roses in their hats and dresses, and each wore a gold bangle with lapis lazuli knobs, a present from Sir Frederick Peel. The younger sister's bridemaids wore in their hats bunches of pink heather and bog myrtle, the badge of the Campbells of Cawdor, and brooches with the bride's name, “Constance,” in gold, the gift of the gallant bridegroom. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. C. Arundell St. John Mildmay, M.A., Rector of Denton, Norfolk, who was assisted by the Rev. Philip Deedes, M.A., Rector of Nether Broughton, Leicestershire, and the Rev. William Bouverie Trevelyan. After the registration of the marriage the newly-wedded couples left the church, the organist playing Mendelssohn's “Wedding March.” Afterwards the wedding party re-assembled at Mr. and Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie's residence, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to breakfast, between sixty and seventy friends meeting on the occasion.

Early in the afternoon Sir Frederick and Lady Peel took their departure for Norton Hall, near Daventry, whence they shortly proceed to Scotland.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell and bride left at the same time for Burwood, near Cobham, where they spend the honeymoon, and afterwards go to Scotland.

As usual, both couples started amidst a shower of rice.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last Saturday evening the Temple Gardens, which had been open since June last for the benefit of the poor children inhabiting the surrounding neighbourhoods, were closed.

In recognition of the services rendered by the Lord Mayor, Sir C. Whetham, and his secretary, Mr. Soulsby, in connection with the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the floods at Szegedin, the Emperor of Austria has created the former a Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, and the latter a Knight of that Order.

The City and Guilds Institute having granted £400 per annum for purposes of technical education at University College, London, have resolved that the grant be appropriated in maintaining the chair of chemical technology, and that of engineering and mechanical technology. The professor of chemical technology, Dr. Charles Graham, has announced “Technical Education” as the subject of his public lecture at the college on Oct. 1.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in August the total number of paupers was 77,999, of whom 41,657 were in workhouses and 36,342 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1430, 845, and 713 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 760, of whom 568 were men, 155 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

To-day (Saturday) is Hospital Saturday, when the street collection takes place. About 300 ladies have volunteered their services to preside at the tables. In Victoria Park a band concert will be given in aid of the fund; and the National Sunday League band will perform for the same object in Regent's Park to-morrow. The bands of the 12th West Middlesex Volunteers, the Victoria Rifles, and the London Rifle Brigade have also offered their services to the council. Special arrangements have been made for the collection with the railways, docks, police, workmen's clubs, friendly societies, the vestries, board schools, the Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Royal Mint; and 30,000 subscription-sheets have been issued to large firms.

There were 2502 births and 1391 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 115, while the deaths were 58 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 13 from different forms of fever, and 209 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 388 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 194 to 351 in the five preceding weeks. In Greater London 3038 births and 1653 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 58·4 deg., and 2·4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 34 4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 96·8 hours.

Under the auspices of the National Temperance League the Jubilee Fête of the Temperance movement was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The palace and grounds were thrown open at nine o'clock, and early trains brought down large numbers of people intent on enjoying themselves on strictly temperance principles. In addition to the ordinary attractions of the Crystal Palace, special entertainments and amusements were provided, including a cricket-match between two temperance elevens, instrumental concerts, juvenile athletic sports, a special performance on the great organ, a concert of 3000 adult voices, a balloon ascent, display of the great fountains, and hand-bell ringing and other entertainments in the theatre. There were also several meetings put down in the programme, at which the assemblage was addressed by well-known leaders of the movement. The proceedings began with a conference in the Opera Theatre, over which Mr. Baines presided.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution held on Thursday last at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £104 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the stormy weather in August. The Palling No. 2 Life-boat saved seventeen persons from the wrecked barque Zurich, of North Shields; the Swansea life-boat brought safely ashore the crew of six men from the brig Queen of Britain, of Carnarvon; the Ramsgate and North Deal life-boats landed twenty-one men from the stranded barque Mia Madre E., of Genoa; and the Fleetwood life-boat saved four men from the schooner Elizabeth Ellen Fisher, of Fleetwood. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and disbursements to the amount of £820 were sanctioned on life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced, including £500 from Mr. Crosby Leonard, of Clifton, for a life-boat, and £11 11s. collected in Demerara by A. Reid, Esq. The late Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., has left the Institution a legacy of £500. Reports were read from the District Inspectors of Life-boats to the Institution.

An impromptu “welcome-home” dinner to Mr. William Simpson and Mr. Melton Prior (who have recently returned from serving the *Illustrated London News* as Special Artists respectively in Afghanistan and in Zululand) drew a noteworthy assemblage of artists and journalists to the Prince's Room of the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday week. Mr. George Augustus Sala, who presided with habitual *bonhomie*, was particularly felicitous in expatiating upon the long and distinguished career of Mr. Simpson, whose experience as a Special Artist ranges from the Crimean War to the British entry into Jellalabad. Equally happy was the Chairman in rapidly touching upon the various expeditions of Mr. Prior as Special Artist of this Journal, from his first campaign with Sir Garnet Wolseley in Ashantee to his last with Lord Chelmsford in Zululand. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Prior returned thanks in modest terms. Mr. Archibald Forbes (the heartiness of whose reception was not second to that of “the guests of the evening”) replied for the toast of “The Special War Correspondents;” and the famous Special of the *Daily News* spoke in warm terms of the zeal and activity in the field of Mr. Simpson, Mr. Prior, the late Mr. Robert Landells, and other Special Artists, to whom the public have been indebted for the war sketches which have been reproduced in the *Illustrated London News*. The other Special Correspondents present were Mr. Phil Robinson (*Daily Telegraph*), Mr. Charles Williams (*Morning Advertiser*), Mr. J. A. O'Shea (*Standard*), and Mr. Drew Gay (*Daily Telegraph*); and among the Artists were Mr. Thomas J. Gullick, Mr. C. B. Birch, Mr. Herbert Johnson, Mr. R. C. Woodville, Mr. Charles Robinson, Mr. Schönberg, Mr. John Proctor, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. Irving Montagu, Mr. H. W. Overend, and Mr. F. Dadd.

Great loss of property has been caused by fire at Jacmel, in the republic of Hayti.

The Marquis of Huntly opened a bazaar at Braemar on Thursday week, to assist in liquidating the debt incurred in carrying out improvements on the Braemar parish church. The Marchioness of Huntly and a distinguished company were present. Princess Beatrice, the patroness, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely, visited the bazaar in the afternoon, and made purchases at all the stalls.



THE ZULU WAR: INVESTITURE OF MAJOR CHARD, R.E., WITH THE VICTORIA CROSS.



KAKONKAH ISLAND, MOUTH OF THE GREAT SCARCIES RIVER, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.



THE ZULU WAR: VOLUNTEERS BURNING KRAALS AND DRIVING AWAY CATTLE.

THE ZULU WAR.

The battle of Ulundi, fought by Lord Chelmsford on July 4, is the subject of our large Engraving, filling a whole sheet of paper, and equal in size to eight pages of this Journal, which forms the Extra Supplement of the present week. This Engraving is furnished by a drawing from the skilful pencil of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist lately with Lord Chelmsford's army in Zululand. It represents, in the foreground, the final rush of the Zulus, viewed from behind their position, near the encampment which had been occupied by our troops shortly before, and at which the spectator is supposed to remain beholding their attack on the troops, now drawn up in a closed square formation, as seen in the background some hundreds of yards distant. The Zulus behaved with amazing courage, repeatedly attempting to charge, though mown down by hundreds under the ceaseless fire of Martini-Henry rifles, with shells from the artillery; so that they were not able to come, in any numbers, within sixty yards of the sides of that terrible square. Their own firearms made a great deal of noise and smoke, and sent a heavy rain of bullets over the heads of our soldiers, but, for want of skill in musketry practice, failed to do much execution. Only a dozen men were killed on our side, while less than a hundred, including natives, were even wounded, but few of them very severely. On the other hand, it is estimated that fifteen hundred of the Zulus were killed in this desperate conflict on their side, which did not last an hour. The force engaged was composed of Major-General Newdigate's division and Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood's column, together mustering about 4000 European regulars, 1000 Native troops, twelve guns of the Royal Artillery, and two Gatling guns. After the repulse of the last Zulu attack, the square of British troops opened, and let out the 17th Lancers and Colonel Buller's irregular cavalry, which pursued the retreating enemy, inflicting much additional slaughter upon them.

An incident which took place on the day before, July 3, in the reconnaissance that was made across the River Umvolosi, is delineated by Mr. Prior in his Sketch presented on our front page. It is that of a hand-to-hand single combat between Lord William Beresford and one of the Zulu warriors, who was killed, in the manner shown in the Sketch, being run through with the sword piercing his shield and his naked body. Mr. Prior's other Sketches published this week are those of Lord Chelmsford and his staff, on a spur of the Ibbabango range, looking out for Ulundi; and a scene in camp on the night before the battle, with several officers discussing the chances of a fight next day; also, the Colonial Volunteers with captured cattle; and a view of the fatal crossing-place on the Buffalo River, known as "Fugitives' Drift," with the stone to which Lieutenant Melville vainly attempted to cling when he had borne off the colours of the 24th Regiment from Isandhlwana.

The military ceremony of General Sir Garnet Wolseley investing Major Chard, R.E., with the Victoria Cross, in the presence of Lord Chelmsford and the Staff, is the subject of another Illustration. This is from a sketch by Lieutenant N. Newnham Davis, of the 3rd Buffs, belonging to the special force of Mounted Infantry. Sir Garnet, who was on horseback, called Major Chard forward, his company of Engineers being a little in front of the line of troops. Major Chard saluted, and then held his sword at the "carry," while the General briefly addressed him with due congratulations, afterwards pinning the cross to his breast and shaking hands with him. Lord Chelmsford, also on horseback, appears to the left hand; to the right is Colonel Colley, Chief of the Staff, who read the official notification of the honour conferred on Major Chard.

The latest news from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is at Ulundi, appears in a despatch dated the 18th ult. He states that, since the 13th, troops under Colonel Barrow and Lord Gifford had been in pursuit of Cetewayo, who had but a small number of followers. His Prime Minister, Mnyamana, and another important chief, Usingwayo, surrendered on the 14th, with three of the King's brothers. The new military kraal, Amanakanzi, at the confluence of the Black and White Umvolosi, was destroyed on the previous day. Sir Garnet Wolseley was to be at Pretoria on the 10th inst., to settle the affairs of the Transvaal. The Pondos and Basutos seem to be getting into a more pacific condition.

THE MANCE HELIOGRAPH.

The Mance heliograph, of which a description and an Engraving appeared in our Journal of April 26, showing its employment by Lord Chelmsford to flash messages to Colonel Pearson when shut up in Ekowe, continues to do good service in South Africa. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in his rapid advance to the theatre of war, was enabled by its agency, on reaching the capital of Natal, to take over the active control of the forces operating far away in Zululand. His Excellency arrived on June 28 at Pietermaritzburg, whence, a few hours later, he could report, "Have placed Lord Chelmsford in command of the Second Division and of Wood's forces until I can reach them. Have no difficulty in flashing orders to him." In a subsequent despatch, detailing his arrangements after the fall of Ulundi, Sir Garnet Wolseley states that "Heliographs are working perfectly. Stations at Altezeli, Marshall, Evelyn Wood, and Kwamagwasa, and one being established at St. Paul's." Many other startling proofs of the usefulness of Mr. Mance's invention have been afforded during the Afghan and Zulu wars, and have excited much attention at home. A few days ago, Mr. S. Goode had the honour of showing the heliograph to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on board the Royal yacht Osborne, and explaining its application to naval purposes. Princes Edward and George were present and showed much interest in the adaptation of sun-signalling to the dot and dash system, with which their Royal Highnesses were familiar. Shortly before the prorogation of Parliament, the members of the House of Commons were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the working of the heliograph, Mr. Goode having attended in one of the ante-rooms of the House on two evenings with that object.

The Royal warrant empowering the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund to receive and distribute the Zulu War Funds enacts that "the Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift Fund," and the "Zulu War General Fund," both raised by the Military Committee, and the moneys subsequently raised at the Mansion House, be kept separate and distinct, and that each account shall bear the expense of its own administration by the Commissioners.

An interesting event took place yesterday week in the grounds of the Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin—namely, a fête given by the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough to the boys of the Hibernian Military School and to those of the Artaine and the Meath Industrial Schools. The entertainment was planned in a kindly and thoughtful spirit, and was carried out in a manner which afforded the greatest pleasure to all. Upwards of 1000 boys of the institutions mentioned enjoyed the Viceroyal hospitality.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Thirty of the Councils-General have adopted resolutions in favour of M. Jules Ferry's Education Bills, thirty-two having recorded opinions adverse to the measures, and the remaining nineteen have closed their session without having alluded to the question.

The election for a deputy to represent Bordeaux in the Chamber was held on Sunday. Of 24,149 registered electors only 7373 voted. M. Blanqui received 3939 votes, M. Achard 1852, and M. Metadier 1374. There being no absolute majority, a second ballot will be necessary.

The annual congress of the Association for the Advancement of Science has been held at Montpellier. The President, M. Bardoux, in the course of his opening address, pointed out that the modes of teaching should follow the developments of modern society, and that the old methods, in which memory played the principal part, should be abandoned. What is now required is a system of instruction which develops the judgment and sets it on its guard against chimeras, without extinguishing the cultivation of the beautiful.

The translation of Monsignor Guilbert, Bishop of Gap, to the bishopric of Amiens, and the appointment of the Abbé Roche, Professor of Theology at Paris, as his successor at Gap, were officially announced on Wednesday.

A series of grand manoeuvres by the army began on Wednesday; the first being the cavalry evolutions, carried out under the superintendence of General Galliffet, the 1st and 4th Divisions taking part in them, in the department of the Seine-et-Marne.

The first batch of amnestied Communists disembarked at Port Vendres from the Var on Monday. Their arrival created no extraordinary excitement; nor was there any demonstration on their arrival at Paris on Wednesday morning.

SPAIN.

The King left Arcachon yesterday week, and on the previous day the arrangements were made for his marriage.

At a Council held on Tuesday in La Granja the King informed his Ministry of his intended marriage with the Archduchess Christine, and they approved of his choice. It was decided to convoke the Cortes early in November.

Accompanied by her mother, the Archduchess Maria Christina arrived incognito at Paris last Saturday afternoon, and was visited by Queen Isabella at Meurice's Hotel. The Archduchess and her mother went at noon on Sunday to the Hôtel Basilewski, where they had been invited to luncheon by Queen Isabella. At half-past two they returned to the Hôtel Meurice, where Queen Isabella called on them somewhat later, to take a final adieu. A little after eight the Archduchesses left for the Eastern Station, where they were received by the Marquis and Marquise de Molins and the Marquis d'Alta Villa (Master of Queen Isabella's Household), who presented a magnificent basket of flowers surrounded by the Spanish colours, in the name of his Sovereign. A few minutes later the future Queen of Spain took her departure from Paris.

Maria Christina of Austria was born on July 21, 1858. She is the daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, who died in 1874, and of his consort Elizabeth, the elder sister of the Queen of the Belgians. She is thus the niece of the latter, and also stands, by her father, in the same relationship to the Archduke Albert. The existing collateral branches of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine descend from the Emperor Leopold II. and the Empress Maria Louisa, the daughter of Charles II. of Spain, whose death occurred in 1792. The Archduchess, consequently, claims descent through her father and mother from a Spanish Infant.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. The new Parliament is summoned to meet on Jan. 2.

The Portuguese African explorers, Ivens and Capello, have reached a district called Duque de Braganza.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress returned on Sunday evening from Babelsberg to Berlin. Next morning they visited the Industrial Exhibition together, and in the afternoon his Majesty gave an audience to Li-Fongo, the Chinese Envoy, who presented his credentials.

The Emperor William left Berlin on Wednesday morning, to meet the Czar at Alexandrowna.

The Crown Princess left Potsdam on Monday for the watering-place of Cilly, in Austrian Styria, previous to visiting some retired spot on the Gulf of Genoa, where her Highness will probably pass the autumn.

On Tuesday, the ninth anniversary of the surrender of Napoleon III. and his forces at Sedan, the Emperor of Germany inaugurated the autumnal manoeuvres of his army by a review of the garrison of Berlin. The manoeuvres will be prolonged through the greater part of the month.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy proceeded on Sunday to the camp of Bruck, where the Emperor, with a large suite of Generals and foreign officers, is witnessing the cavalry manoeuvres. On the arrival of the Count, his Majesty accorded his Prime Minister a private audience of two hours. The *Times* has information that the Emperor of Austria, acting on Count Andrassy's advice, has asked Baron Haymerle, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, to accept the post which the Count vacates, with Count Kallay as Under-Secretary of State.

The Prince of Montenegro arrived at Vienna on Tuesday evening. His Highness was received at the railway station by the Stadtholder, the commander of the troops in the district, the chief of the police, and the head railway officials; and, in reply to an address of welcome, expressed his thanks in French to those present for their cordial reception of him. The Prince then proceeded with his suite to the castle, driving in the Royal carriages which were in attendance at the station.

The Liberal party in the Austrian Reichsrath have, as we are informed by a special telegram from the *Daily News* Correspondent, been holding an assembly at Linz, in which a unanimous agreement has been come to as to the basis of the opposition to the new Ministry. The party adopts the principle of upholding the Constitution, decreasing the military expenditure, and supporting the free laws and institutions of the country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor, who left Tsarskoe Selo for Warsaw on the evening of the 27th ult., arrived on the following afternoon at Dunaburg, where he held a review of the troops. His Majesty reached Wilna at half-past seven the same evening, and was received on his arrival by the heads of the different departments. After paying a visit to the monastery, his Majesty proceeded to the palace, where a number of general officers and a guard of honour were in attendance. The Emperor was everywhere enthusiastically received. Yesterday week the Czar held a review at Wilna. About 40,000 men were on the ground. The review lasted about two hours, and at its close his Majesty expressed his satisfaction to the commanding officer, and then left for Warsaw. An enthusiastic reception was given to him on his arrival there in the evening. The

military fêtes at Warsaw opened on Saturday with a grand review and ceremonial march. The troops, which were under the command of Count Kotzebue, numbered 30,000 men. On Monday extensive cavalry exercises were held, in which the Cossacks, the Uhlans, and the Hussars distinguished themselves by their horsemanship and also their tactical qualities in scouting and patrolling. The general manoeuvres began on Tuesday. A special feature of the day was the artillery practice, to which great attention has been given since the late war.

Field Marshal General von Manteuffel, who has gone on a special mission from the Emperor William to the Czar, arrived at Warsaw yesterday week, accompanied by five Prussian officers. He was received at the railway station by Baron Kruedener, representative of the Governor-General of Warsaw; Prince Schakhovski, Chief of the Staff; and M. Buturbin, chief of the police. General Manteuffel at once proceeded to the Château of Lazienki, alighting at the White House, where a guard of honour of the Emperor William's Regiment was drawn up to receive him.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian expedition against the Turkomans, telegraphing from Tchikislar on Saturday, states that General Lazareff, the commander of the expedition, has died of carbuncle at Tchat.

The Russian cruiser Nijni Novgorod arrived at Saghalien on Saturday. A telegram has been received from the commandant which states that medical examination of the convicts on board showed that they were, on the whole, in good health, only four being ill, three of whom were suffering from ophthalmic disease.

TURKEY.

The second sitting of the Turco-Greek Commission for the rectification of the frontier was held at Constantinople on Sunday. A despatch says that rumours of an unfavourable character in regard to the course of the deliberations were circulated; but nothing authentic had transpired, the Commissioners having entered into an engagement not to divulge the proceedings.

The Foreign Ministers at Constantinople have made collective representations to the Porte in reference to the numerous assassinations and robberies committed in the capital and the unsatisfactory system of police.

A meeting of British residents at Constantinople has been held in consequence of a proposal by the Turkish Government to increase the taxation of foreign subjects. A memorial has been forwarded from the meeting to Lord Salisbury condemning in the strongest terms the proposed new tax.

Fuad Pasha has been appointed commander of Turkish troops at Erzeroum, and Dervish Pasha commander of the Turkish Imperial Guard.

EGYPT.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria, in a despatch of Tuesday night, says that the Khedive, while accepting Mr. Baring and M. Blignières as controllers, desires that their functions should be defined before they are gazetted. The Powers, however, are understood to insist on the immediate nomination of these gentlemen, leaving their functions to be defined by a subsequent decree.

A *Daily News* telegram says that 1500 soldiers of the Abyssinian army are encamped near Massowah. The 200 Egyptian troops in Massowah are to be reinforced, and 800 Egyptian soldiers have left Suez for that place under Colonel Gordon, who is the bearer of a letter from the Khedive to King John.

AMERICA.

Mr. Harris Lewis, President of the Farmers' Alliance of the State of New York, has been nominated by the greenback party as their candidate for the post of Governor of this State.

Commander Lull, of the United States Navy, who has recently been making some explorations connected with the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Panama, has read a paper before the Science Association at New York, in which he stated his opinion that the only practicable routes were those via Nicaragua and Panama, and dwelt upon the advantages of the former route. Locks, he considered, would be indispensable either way.

The usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt of the United States to have decreased during August by 3,527,000 dols. The cash in the Treasury amounts to 243,696,000 dols.

Yellow fever is again appearing at New Orleans, and it is reported that at Memphis there is no abatement of the epidemic.

A severe storm has been raging at Morgan city, Louisiana, causing great destruction of property.

CANADA.

Official returns state that the combined Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the first half of the present year exceeded that of the same period of 1878 by 1,244,029 dols.

The Marquis of Lorne in Council has disallowed the Acts passed by the Legislature of Columbia relative to the Crown lands in that province, and also the Act providing for the better collection of the provincial taxes from the Chinese in the colony.

In the Quebec Legislative Council on the 27th ult. Mr. Ross moved a resolution requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss the present Ministers, and proposing that in the event of his Excellency's non-compliance supplies should be refused. Next day the Legislative Council, by 15 votes against 7, threw out the Supply Bill and adopted a resolution calling upon the Lieutenant-Governor to change his advisers. The Lieutenant-Governor has sent a message to the Legislative Council regretting that differences should have arisen between it and the Legislative Assembly and expressing a hope that the Ministers would find some means of re-establishing harmony. The Legislative Council have rejected, by fifteen votes against three, a motion brought forward by the Government for a conference between the Council and the Assembly to discuss the Supply Bill. In Tuesday's sitting of the House of Assembly a further motion, expressing want of confidence in the Government and affirming the necessity of a change of Ministry, was brought forward, but was lost by 24 votes against 21.

On the motion of Mr. Joly, the Premier, the Legislative Assembly adjourned on Tuesday until Oct. 28.

The authorities of Quebec province have petitioned the Marquis of Lorne for an additional regiment of regular troops to preserve order. The Governor-General replied that a properly organised police force should be sufficient for the purpose, and that until proper measures to that effect had been adopted it was unlikely that the Dominion Government would increase the garrison of Quebec.

AUSTRALIA.

A despatch from Melbourne of last Friday's date says that, the Budget having been disapproved by the Legislative Council, the tariff has been submitted to a caucus congress, by which it was accepted. It has consequently been decided to effect a partial remission of the customs duties, and the deficit will be covered by an increase in the stamp duties to the extent of £70,000.

A race between Edward Trickett and Elias C. Laycock, of

Sydney, for the sculling championship of the world and £400 came off at Sydney yesterday week, and was won by nine lengths by the former, who thus retains the championship which he won from Sadler, of England, in June, 1876. The time occupied by the race, which was over the champion course on the Paramatta River, was 22 min. 36 sec.

The third Congress of Students of American Antiquities will be held at Brussels from Sept. 23 to Sept. 26 inclusive, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians.

Count Carlo Pecci, the Pope's eldest brother, who had been paralyzed for some years, died in Rome on the 29th ult., aged eighty-six.

Fifteen persons have been killed and a large number injured by an explosion of firedamp which has occurred in the coal mines of the Haute-Saône.

Intelligence has been received at New York from San Domingo, according to which it was believed that an amicable arrangement had been effected of the points in dispute between the Spanish and Dominican Governments.

A telegraph cable has been laid between Germany and Norway by an English company, which makes the communications between Germany and Scandinavia independent of Denmark.

General Garibaldi, accompanied by his son Menotti, embarked at Civita Vecchia on Monday for Caprera. It is stated that the General's health continues indifferent, and he is still troubled with arthritic pains.

At a monster meeting held at Tirnova last week a vote of want of confidence in the Bulgarian Ministry, for what the speakers described as the anti-Constitutional acts of the Government, was unanimously passed, and the fact was telegraphed directly to Prince Alexander at Sophia. Endeavours have been made by the Prince to persuade the Liberals to accept office, but hitherto without success.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, Esq., to be a third secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; Richard Cayley, Esq., Queen's Advocate of the Island of Ceylon, to be Chief Justice of that colony; Captain Irwin Charles Maling to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Grenada; Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Fiji.

The great Tun of Heidelberg, which was made in 1751 by order of the Elector Carl Theodore, was estimated to contain 99,067 gallons. The next largest vessel, as far as is known, in the world has just been manufactured in the coopering establishment of Werk and Co., in Cincinnati. It will hold 18,000 gallons (therefore about 5½ times smaller than the Heidelberg tun), is 15 ft. high and 15 ft. in diameter. The staves are of oak 5 in. thick, and the total amount of wood employed in making it was 8125 ft. It weighs about six tons.

The great success which attended the recent exhibition of Westphalian antiquities at Münster, and the previous exhibitions of historical art at Cologne and Frankfurt, has aroused the Senate and burghers of the old Hanseatic city of Lübeck to make a similar display. Accordingly, an exhibition has been opened there of antiquities connected with art and industrial occupations and of artistic productions of the Middle Ages. Although time and war have laid destroying hands upon much that was valuable in the olden time, still it is believed that a large quantity of art-treasures has been preserved in the churches and in the collections of the city and of private persons which will invest this exhibition with an interest not inferior to that of the Westphalian collection. The Lübeck exhibition, which will remain open for three weeks, is held in the old Burgkloster, which has been lately restored.

The facts with regard to the recall of Colonel Browne from Mandalay are stated in a presumably semi-official telegram from Simla to be as follows:—The Indian Government has given directions for Colonel Browne to return to his post as Commissioner in British Burmah, leaving Mr. Saint-Barbe as Chargé-d'Affaires at Mandalay. Colonel Browne has already left the Burmese capital, reporting all quiet there. No successor will be appointed at present, it being considered that an officer of junior rank suffices for the discharge of the mere routine duties of the British representative in the present state of relations with Burmah. A telegram to the *Daily News* from Rangoon says that Colonel Browne's departure is considered a triumph at Mandalay, for the King will refuse all communication with minor officials. The despatch adds:—"Twelve guns have been mounted at the Minka frontier, where there are forty thousand men. There are signs of a conspiracy against King Theebaw among the Ministers. Three boy Princes have been made Hpongyees. The Ministers would form a Regency."

The War Office has issued a statement setting forth the establishment of the British army for 1879-80. This statement gives the strength of the Household cavalry for the period mentioned at 1302; cavalry of the Line, 15,998; Royal Artillery, 35,216; foot guards, 9590; infantry of the Line, 120,006; artillery militia, 17,662; infantry militia, 118,625; yeomanry, 14,610. These branches of the service, with other arms, give a total of 336,755, adding to which 244,263 volunteers, there is a grand total of 581,018 men.

The *Gazette* announces the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark; Sir Richard Wood, K.C.M.G., C.B., late her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis. To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders:—Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, Knt., C.B., late her Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai. To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions:—John Kirk, M.D., her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

The Sussex Archaeological Society held their annual excursion on the 27th ult., selecting Brighton for the first time for very many years as the place of rendezvous. There was a large attendance of members, associates, and friends. They assembled at the Pavilion, museum, and library. The several objects of historic and archaeological interest were first inspected and explained, and then trips were taken to Rottingdean and Ovingdean, the ancient churches of which were visited. Returning to Brighton, the parish church of Old St. Nicholas was inspected, and a paper on Sussex churches, by Archdeacon Hannah, read, and the party then adjourned to the Pavilion, where they dined. In the evening a soiree on a large scale was given by the local committee.—The last excursion of the Cambrian Archaeological Association was made last Saturday, when Montgomery was the point of attraction, and disdaining the modern railway route, which, in fact, would only in part serve the purpose of the wayfarers, the party went by road and viewed in turn the parish church, the remains of the old castle, and the half-timbered house in Lymore Park.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN.

Sir George Stephen, Q.C., who died on June 20 at Melbourne, Victoria, was the youngest son of James Stephen, Esq., M.P., C.B., Master in Chancery, and was brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. He was born in 1794, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1849. He practised for some time as a solicitor in London, and afterwards in Liverpool, and became well known as a zealous anti-slavery advocate. He also devoted his professional services to philanthropic movements, succeeding in procuring the discharge of many "Chancery" pauper prisoners, and he was the first to receive the honour of knighthood from her Majesty after her accession, the occasion being her inaugural Levée. Sir George went to Victoria in 1855, where he remained till his death. He was the author of several useful legal handbooks, as well as of some humorous volumes. He married, in 1821, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. William Ravenscroft, of Down Cathedral, which lady died in 1871.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Thomas Hankey, Esq., of 71, Chester-square, London, on the 23rd ult., at Brighton, in his eighty-ninth year.

George Smith, Esq., J.P., on the 27th ult., at Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex, in his seventy-third year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Mahon, R.A., on the 22nd ult., at Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown. He was the youngest son of Thomas Mahon, Esq., of Corbally, in the county of Clare.

Thomas Davis Bayly, Esq., of 17, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. for Dorsetshire, and Treasurer of Gray's Inn, on the 20th ult., suddenly, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. Edward Henry Loring, M.A., Rector of Gillingham, Norfolk, and Rural Dean, on the 25th ult., at the Rectory, aged sixty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton, of Grandholm, Aberdeenshire, J.P. and D.L., late 91st Highlanders, on the 27th ult., at Grandholm, aged sixty-one.

Thomas Edward Beever, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Beever, Bart., of Hingham, Norfolk, on the 6th ult., in Colorado, United States, aged twenty-five. His father succeeded to the baronetcy on April 5 of the present year.

Thomas Longman, Esq., of Farnborough Hill, Hants, of the great publishing firm in Paternoster-row, on the 30th ult., at his seat, Farnborough Hill. This property he purchased in 1859, on his retirement from active participation in the business. He was seventy-four years of age.

Frances, Lady Amphlett, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Paul Amphlett, Justice of the Court of Appeal, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-eight. Her Ladyship was the only child of the late Edward Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire, and was married to Sir Richard Amphlett in 1840.

Commander John William Hotham, R.N., on the 21st ult., at his residence, 2, Ventnor Villas, Brighton. He was the third son of Admiral Sir William Hotham, G.C.B., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Jeynes. He was twice married, and leaves by his first marriage one son and two daughters.

Major-General Charles Campbell, of Kinloch, late Bengal Army, on the 27th ult., at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged seventy-one. He was the eldest son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, Argyllshire. He married, 1829, Caroline Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late James Wemyss, Esq., and leaves two surviving daughters.

The Hon. George Lawrence Vaughan, D.L. for Cardiganshire, and formerly a captain in the Army, on the 19th inst., at 21, Wilton-crescent. He was third son of John, third Earl of Lisburne, by Lucy, his wife, sister of the ninth Earl of Devon. He married, in 1830, Mary Josephine Roche, daughter of Henry O'Shea, Esq., of Madrid, and niece of General Sir Philip Keating Roche, K.C.S.I., by whom he leaves issue.

Lady George Gordon (Charlotte Anne), widow of the Rev. Lord George Gordon, on the 23rd ult., at 9, Curzon-street, Mayfair, aged seventy-eight. Her Ladyship was the daughter of T. Wright Vaughan, Esq., of Woodstone, in the county of Huntingdon, and was married to Lord George Gordon, who was Rector of Chesterton, Hunts, and was brother of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly, father of the present Marquis. She was left a widow in 1862.

Edward Lefroy, Esq., a very distinguished member of the Irish press, long and honourably associated with the *Freeman's Journal*, on the 31st ult., at his residence, Abbey-street, Dublin, in his thirty-sixth year. He was married to the daughter of Maurice Brooks, Esq., M.P. for the City of Dublin, and leaves three children. His brother, the Rev. William Lefroy, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Liverpool, is a well-known and influential clergyman of that town.

The Hon. Richard Gilbert Talbot, of Ballinclea, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th inst., at Upper Norwood. He was born in 1810, the third son of James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, by Anne Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheir of Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercreech House, Somersetshire, and was consequently brother of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., F.S.A., the distinguished archaeologist and general scholar. The Hon. R. G. Talbot married, Oct. 12, 1847, Anne Cunliffe Lister, daughter of Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kaye, Esq., of Manningham Hall, Yorkshire, and leaves one surviving son, Richard Gilbert, born Aug. 4, 1856, and one surviving daughter, Mary Anne Eliza.

The coming of age of the Hon. Richard Baillie Arden Hamilton, the second son of the Earl of Haddington, was celebrated with great éclat last week, at Arden Park, Tarporey, Cheshire, when the Earl and Countess of Haddington gave a banquet to the tenantry on the Cheshire estate. The tenants presented Mr. Hamilton with a valuable piece of plate, a replica in gold and silver of the Amazon shield.

A sham fight, in which 3350 regular troops and Volunteers were engaged, under the command of Major-General Willis, C.B., was held last Saturday in Heaton Park, near Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Wilton.—On the same day the 5th Kent Artillery Volunteers had their annual inspection on Blackheath, the inspecting officer being Colonel Brenden, R.A.—The sixth and final competition for the aggregate prizes in connection with the 26th Kent Rifle Corps was held. The winners of the first three prizes were Lance-Corporal Simmons, Major Farrell, and Private Brand. The annual inspection of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers was held in West Ham Park, when over 400 of all ranks were present, under the command of Colonel Howard. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Rennie, R.A., the inspecting officer, expressed himself most satisfied in every particular with all that he had seen. On Tuesday the gold medal of the South Middlesex Rifles was won by Captain Reid-Todd with 78 points; and the annual regimental prize-meeting of the 36th Middlesex Rifles was held at Wormwood Scrubbs.

THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL.

The death, on Wednesday week, of this eminent social and administrative reformer, and most useful member of the Civil Service, has recalled to the public mind his grand national work, the advocacy and establishment of the Penny Postage. Middle-aged Englishmen and Englishwomen can well remember its achievement, which came into effect in January, 1840, after an agitation supported by numerous meetings, petitions, deputations, and memorials from all parts of the United Kingdom. He had not previously been officially connected with any Government department. He was born at Kidderminster, Dec. 3, 1795, of an old Nonconformist family resident there for some generations before. His father, Thomas Wright Hill, having removed to Birmingham and there set up a school, the sons, amongst whom were Matthew Davenport Hill, Frederick Hill, and Rowland Hill, all distinguished men in after years, were brought up under the tuition of their careful and consistent parent. Rowland Hill and his brother Arthur established a school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, which has continued to maintain a high character. But other work of more conspicuous public utility soon engaged the attention of Rowland Hill. He assisted in founding the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and became Secretary to the Royal Commission for the systematic colonisation of South Australia upon Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield's principles. From the year 1837 onwards, he devoted himself to Post Office reform. He laboured to set forth the advantages of a small uniform rate for the conveyance and delivery of all letters, irrespective of distance, seeing that the actual cost of their carriage, even from London to Edinburgh, was but an insignificant fraction of a penny. The merit, however, of having been the first to propose the penny postage does not belong to Rowland Hill, but to the late Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, M.P. for Greenock, who brought this proposal before Parliament so early as the Session of 1833. The scheme was approved by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which examined its details in 1838, and Lord Melbourne's Government, after much pressure of the popular will, consented to its execution. Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed to put it in action; but, instead of having a direct engagement at the Post Office, was placed at the Treasury, with a salary of £1500 a year for two years. He had to contend with great official opposition, but succeeded in his task. Sir Robert Peel's Government, though it could not stop the working of the new system, meanly dismissed its author without further reward or employment. There was a general outcry of indignation at this treatment of Mr. Rowland Hill. A national subscription was raised to present him with the sum of £13,000, which he had very well earned. He then became a Director, and subsequently Chairman, of the London and Brighton Railway. In 1846, when the Whigs returned to power with Lord John Russell's Ministry, Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854, as Chief Secretary to the Post-Office, he obtained fuller powers to complete the new organisation of that department. With the successive Postmasters-General, Lord Canning and Lord Elgin more especially, he worked in perfect harmony till the late Lord Stanley of Alderley came into office there. Sir Rowland Hill, on whom the rank of K.C.B. had been conferred in 1860, retired from the Post-Office four years later with a pension of £2000, equal to his full salary, besides a grant of £20,000 voted him by Parliament. He received honorary distinctions from the University of Oxford, the Royal Society, the Society of Arts, and the Corporation of London, which last-named municipality presented him with the Freedom of the City in a gold casket so recently as Midsummer of this year.

Sir Rowland Hill married, in 1827, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pearson, of Wolverhampton, and that lady survives him, with one son and three daughters.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. Claudet, of Regent-street.

The practical part of the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Belfast concluded on the 27th ult., and the following day was given up to pleasure excursions. Some of the delegates accepted Lady Dufferin's invitation and went to Clandeboyne, where the Ulster Rifle Association were holding their annual shooting-matches, but the great majority availed themselves of an excursion to the Giant's Causeway, organised by the local chamber of commerce.

The Cheshire Agricultural Show was opened at Chester yesterday week, and, notwithstanding the badness of the season, the show was a good one. After the judging of the cattle, sheep, and pigs there was a competition for prizes given for pony carriages and hunters in the field. The judging of horses took place on Saturday.—The annual show in connection with the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society was opened on Tuesday at Derby. There was a larger number of entries than in any previous year. Prizes to the value of over £900 were given.

During the first six months of the current year the number of immigrants into the United States amounted to 52,284, against 37,919 in the same period in 1878. The greatest monthly total was 18,328 in May, while in June the total number of arrivals was 11,692, and in April 11,406. The greater majority of these immigrants came from Europe, and about 80 per cent of them landed at New York. Germany contributed more than any other nationality; Ireland stands second in point of numbers, and then England, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Scotland, and France.

News of a very satisfactory character comes from Dundee. The Arctic steamer has reached home safely with a huge cargo, and tidings of good success on the part of the rest of the fleet which in the spring went northward. Six hundred and fifty tons of oil (one hundred and twenty of which belong to the Arctic alone) have been taken this year, the value being more than £46,000; and though the capital little vessel, *Our Queen*, has been crushed in the ice, together with its cargo, the loss will not fall upon the ancient Scotch port, for its hull and fittings are both fully insured. Altogether, the year has been a fairly prosperous one.

The division-lists in the Oxford Local Examinations have been issued. The number of candidates examined was 2163, of whom 751 were seniors and 1412 juniors. Of the senior candidates, 540 satisfied the examiners, 311 being boys and 229 girls. Of the juniors, 859 were successful, 648 being boys and 211 girls. The first of the seniors is A. C. Dixon, of the Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove School, Bath, and the first of the juniors, S. A. Vane, from the same school.—The following schools have passed the greatest number of senior candidates in the recent examination for the degree of Associate in Arts:—Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove, eleven; Liverpool Institute, eight; St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, twenty-three; Liverpool College, ten; Cowper-street, Finsbury, ten; Berkhamstead Grammar Schools, eight; Windmere College, eight. The London committee of the Oxford Local Examinations announce that the public distribution of certificates and prizes to boys will take place early in November, in the theatre of the University of London. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preside.



THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL, AUTHOR OF THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.



THE ZULU WAR: LANCERS RETURNING FROM BURNING KRAALS.



HOLIDAY SKETCHES: ON THE BOULEVARDS IN PARIS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Now, really! Here is a correspondent, signing himself "Viator," who writes, "I cannot understand how it is that you have omitted from your Hundred Greatest Men the name of George Stephenson. Surely, if there ever were a benefactor to the human race and a great man it was 'Geordie.'" Granted, most cheerfully. But surely "Viator" must be a very hasty traveller. If he will turn to the paragraph containing the list of the Hundred Greatest Men he will find that the twenty-eighth name in the catalogue is that of George Stephenson. Another correspondent asks why Elizabeth Fry finds no place among the Hundred Greatest Women. I answer that I think that admirable Quakeress to have been, in every respect, so truly great that I classed her as androgynal, and placed her among the Men. Finally, I am impetuously asked, on many post-cards, why I left out Mary Queen of Scots. Well, I likewise left out Clytemnestra; but then I confess to having given admission to Semiramis; and there were certainly circumstances, to say the least, suspicious connected with the death of Ninus. Perhaps he was a troublesome husband; and perhaps, also, Darnley deserved all the "blowing up" he got at the Kirk of Field. Suppose, in the case of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Scots, that we arrived at a compromise. Let the Queen Mary of Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Algernon Swinburne—not the Mary Stuart of history—be placed among the Hundred Greatest.

Mem.: The idea of collecting the Hundred Greatest Men and the Hundred Greatest Women in cut-and-dried order was not mine; and my correspondents seem to be unaware that I have been laughing this fortnight past, in a sly subdued manner, at the absurdity of supposing that a hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand entries could cover the names of those who are commonly accounted the greatest of mankind. I say commonly accounted; for, abstractedly, true greatness can only exist save in connection with goodness. I daresay that in the opinion of Mr. Edwin Arnold, whose eloquent poem "The Light of Asia" I am just now reading, Buddha was one of the greatest of mankind. I have had at least a dozen letters wrathfully telling me that Mahomet was one of the greatest.

"I weep for Adonais—he is dead." Stay! one must not be very sentimental over the recent decease of a youth who, albeit his days were few, had made some noise in the world, and promised to become a very great celebrity indeed. It is only the juvenile gorilla who has been lately so prominent an attraction at the Crystal Palace that is dead. He missed the torrid glow of sunny Africa, and our weeping skies were, perchance, too much for him. Poor little quadrumanus! It was rather hard to fade away just as fine weather was beginning to set in. He will be neither buried nor cremated; but his remains will have the honour of being stuffed. But, *Le Singe est mort. Vive le Singe!* The gorilla's guide, philosopher, and friend, the Kooloo Camba, yet survives; and the arrival from Liverpool is announced of one of the choicest orang outangs ever seen. There should be no solution of continuity in the dynasty of popular monkeys.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, safely returned from Zululand and (I rejoice to learn) rapidly gaining health and strength, is about to deliver a series of lectures on his personal experiences as a war correspondent in South Africa. He will lecture, I understand, throughout the United Kingdom, and will ultimately visit the United States. Both here and in America he will experience, I have no doubt, a tremendous reception; but he will not forget, I hope, the friendly words of warning which I ventured to address to him when he was projecting that lecturing tour which was postponed in consequence of the Afghan war and his immediate departure for the scene of action. Don't do too much, Mr. Forbes. Don't work double tides. After the ride from Ulundi some rest and recreation, and not the most exhausting of all mental work, public speaking, are requisite.

An animated controversy is enlivening the dulness of the "Silly Season" touching the quality of the food supplied to boys at school, and the manner of cooking that food. I have heard that modern schoolboys are "coddled"; that they are fifty times better off than they were wont to be, in the matter of dietary, and that, on the whole, they have no great cause for complaint. I have had myself but a very small amount of schooling; but my brief experiences of the scholastic *cuisine* were exceptionally pleasant. Forty years ago I was sent to France to be educated at a college in Paris. I was a day boy, and was put *en pension* at a boarding-house close to the college. The fare was as follows:—For breakfast at eight a.m. a great bowl full of hot milk, with a little pot of coffee, and bread à discretion. For the second breakfast at noon, a dish of meat or fish (as the days were fat or lean), vegetables, cheese, and fruit. For dinner at five p.m., soup, *bouilli*, vegetables, a roast (veal or mutton), salad, cheese, and fruit. After that nothing—unless you made cupboard love to the housekeeper, and cajoled her out of a slice of bread-and-jam. Stay; I should mention that at the second breakfast and at dinner there was a bottle of *vin ordinaire* to every four boys. The ushers took care that the wine was largely diluted with water.

I went afterwards for a couple of years to a Pestalozzian boarding-school at Turnham-green. We were kindly treated and abundantly fed on roast and boiled meats, vegetables, and pudding; and at breakfast and tea every boy could obtain an addition to his four thick slices of bread-and-butter if he chose to ask for the "supplement" in a loud voice and in the French, German, or Italian language. Yet I can conscientiously say that neither in France nor in England did my schoolfellows or myself ever cease from grumbling at the quantity and quality of our victuals and denouncing the first as insufficient and the second as execrable. Whether modern schoolboys are a more contented race I will not undertake to say.

I announced last week my intention to close the subscription in aid of the distressed Mr. Buckstone, as the work which I have been trying to do in this column will be much better done in the future by Sir William Fraser's fund. I acknowledged donations amounting in all to £259 16s. At the request of the family I have forwarded an additional £20 to Mrs. Buckstone, to meet urgent needs (making £40 in all); and I have handed a cheque for the balance, £219 16s., to Sir William Fraser, in augmentation of the "Buckstone Fund" at the Bank of England, Western Branch, Burlington-gardens, S.W. Since doing this I have received four more donations—Mr. Alderman Ellis, £5; John Lear, £2 2s.; C. A. D., £1 1s.; and E. C., 5s. These sums will be paid over to the Fund. Of course I cannot turn money away; still, charitable correspondents would save me much time and trouble by bearing in mind that I have ceased actively to solicit help for Mr. Buckstone.

I venture to hope that, as regards my "obolus" fund, I may now say *Liberavi animam*. And I will say something else, viz.: Thank you heartily, Ladies and Gentlemen, all round, for your compassionate kindness in this case; and (to quote Rip Van Winkle) here is your health, and all your families', and may they live long and prosper. G. A. S.

ON THE BOULEVARDS.

Pleasant is lounging and sauntering in Paris on a summer evening free from wind and rain, while the small round tables set on the open pavement, in front of popular cafés and restaurants, are thronged with a multitude of inexpensive guests, all bent on the easy enjoyment of a leisure hour, all equally willing to be pleased with themselves and not to disturb each others' pleasure. This is a lesson which London has yet to learn, so far as concerns the behaviour of our people at large in public places of resort; though, since the Crystal Palace was first opened, we have made some progress in the imitation of Continental *savoir vivre*, and in the virtue of social tolerance. It is rather edifying to watch the gradual unbending of the insular nationality as our beloved countrymen and the ladies of their domestic train become more accustomed to foreign manners, after the experience of a week's sojourn in the French capital. That most respectable English clergyman, with his two daughters sitting calm and upright beside him, has actually called for a *petit verre de cognac* to ensure the stomachic settlement of his coffee; and his benevolent Pickwickian face, beneath a shovel-hat and gleaming spectacles, looks the image of innocent tranquillity, as though walking home from his Sunday church pulpit. If this party were inclined to air their modest skill in the language by attempting a little talk with the intelligent young *ouvrier*, a brisk lad in a blouse, who is reading his newspaper at the same table, they might find him quite as good as the average of boys in their village Sunday-school. The next group, however, might prove to be of more questionable character; that smirking gent with the flagrant necktie, fingering his crutched cane as he prates with the dressy girls who lean their elbows on the table and toy with a spoonful of ice-cream, is not at all good style, even in Paris. Sensible and steady is the look of the solitary newspaper-reader to the right hand, with his half-emptied chalice of beer, unheeding the chatter of tongues around him. In the left-hand corner we observe a party of military friends, an elderly Zouave, one of the quietest and mildest of old men, with a younger soldier of another corps, and a pretty woman who knows how to smoke a cigarette. There is considerable diversity, the result of social liberty, in the tastes and habits of personal deportment here to be noticed, but with a general tacit agreement not to give or take offence. It is an important step in the way of civilisation to let other people do as they like, so long as they do not injure or annoy their neighbours or proceed in downright insanity to do themselves a fatal mischief. On the Boulevards of Paris, as elsewhere, people do not appear to be always wise and virtuous. But there is seldom a brawl, or any word or gesture of insult, among the mixed company who spend an evening there.

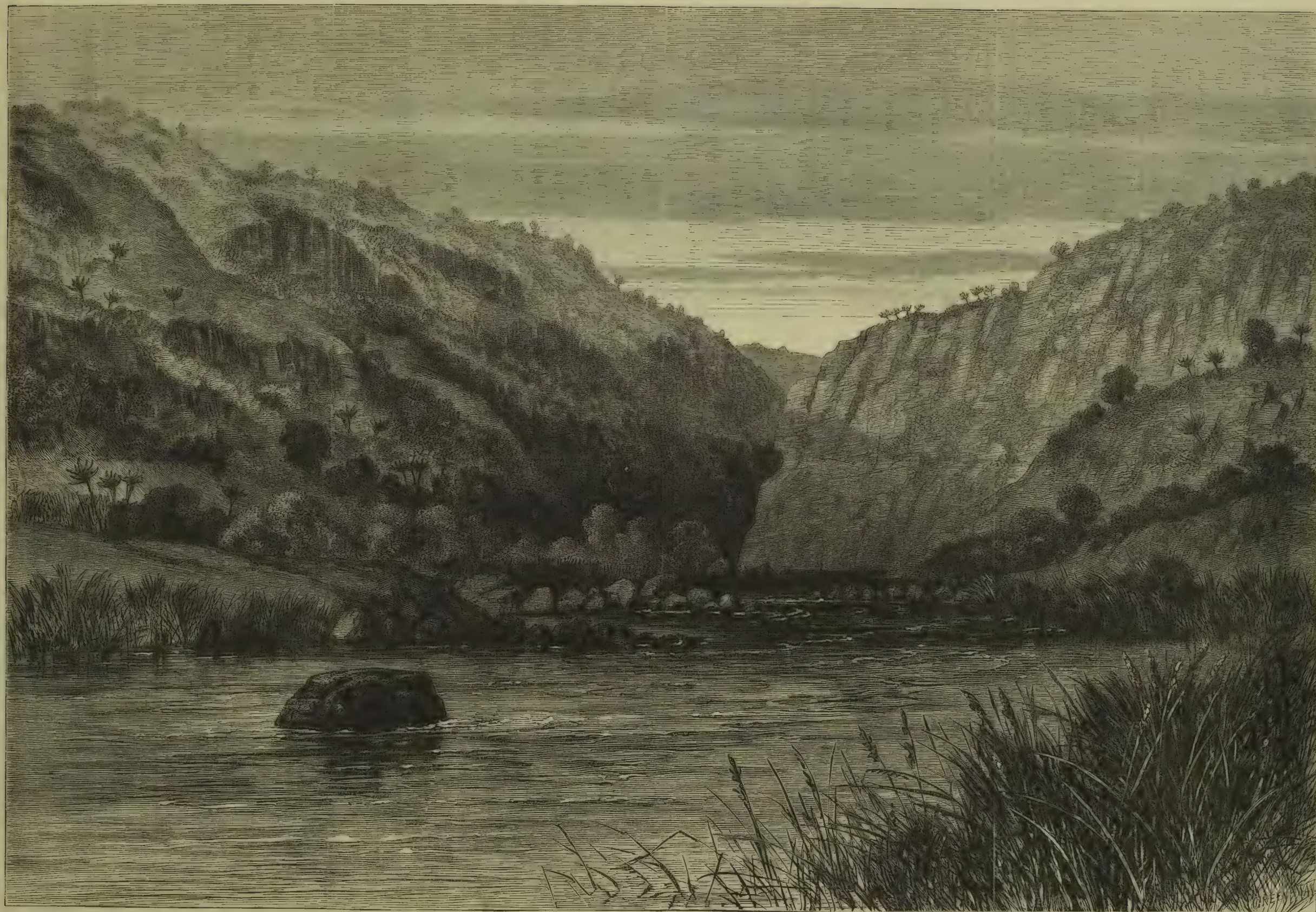
NEW BOOKS.

A good large needle of biographical information and multifarious amusement is to be picked out of the editorial hay contained in the two big volumes devoted to the *Life of Charles Lever*, by W. J. Fitzpatrick, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (Chapman and Hall); but picking will assuredly have to be done by every reader who is not content to catch occasional gleams of the desired object through a mass of extraneous matter. Fortunately there is an index, which will be found of great assistance in the search after what is necessary to make up a consecutive narrative; and it is simple justice to remark that the superfluous pages contain that which is uncommonly good reading in itself. What is meant is that the work would have been very much improved by condensation and by a more definite method of arrangement. However, it is possible by joining together several independent threads to make a connected biographical line. Charles James Lever, whose "Harry Lorrequer" and other works must have endeared his memory to all who have had the delight of reading them in youth, for which period of life they are, most of them or the best of them, especially adapted, was born, contrary to his own belief, it would appear, in 1806, he having assigned to his birth the date of 1809. His birthplace was Dublin; his father came of "an old Lancashire stock." The boy went to several schools, where he enjoyed the advantage of several severe floggings and acquired thus early "some fame as a story-teller"—that is, he understood, lest any should mock, as a teller of stories in a good sense. At about sixteen years of age Lever, it seems, entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he was more remarkable for his fun than for his learning, and where he had for "chum" a certain Boyle, who is said to have been the original of everybody's amusing friend, "Frank Webber" in "Charles O'Malley." In 1829 Lever is represented as having attained sufficient proficiency in the medical art to obtain the "charge of an emigrant-ship bound for Quebec." Other travels he accomplished, pursuing his medical studies both abroad and at home; but he nevertheless, it appears, failed to pass the College of Surgeons, in 1831 or thereabouts, though there are records to show that he, in 1831, obtained from Trinity College, Dublin, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, "capable of enlargement to that of M.D. for a few pounds." At any rate, in 1833, he was holding a medical appointment in Ulster, having previously, in 1832, won success by his treatment of cholera in Clare; and thenceforth, for some years, he led the life of a country doctor. Somewhere between August, 1832, and August, 1833, he married, if not privately, with an absence of the usual publicity, a Miss Kate Baker, a lady to whose excellent influence witness is borne both by himself and others. In 1833 the *Dublin University Magazine* was started; and that venture owed much of its popularity to Lever's contributions, especially to his "Lorrequer" and his "Charles O'Malley." About 1837 Dr. Lever went into practice at Brussels; and in 1842 he returned to Ireland, relinquishing the medical for the editorial vocation, and assuming the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*. But he found pins in the editor's chair, and in 1845 he was away again to Brussels, to Bonn, and elsewhere. He went to Baden and gambled, keeping open house at Carlsruhe. In 1847 he was at Florence; and in 1853 he "is found living in a quiet cottage called Marola, on the Gulf of Spezzia," all the while novel-writing with wonderful fecundity and general acceptance. In 1854 he revisited Dublin; in 1855 he was back again in Florence; in 1859 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Spezzia; that post he held until its abolition in 1867, when he was promoted to be her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, and he continued in the office until his death, on June 1, 1872. Charles Lever's two great sorrows were the death of his wife, who preceded him, but not by a long interval, to the grave, and the terrible end of his son, who seemed to have adopted views of life similar to those of "the man for Galway," or of the "Irish Dragon," better known as "Charles O'Malley." Lever was a man of fine parts, great animal spirits, native humour, audacious invention; he was an excellent writer, especially in description and dialogue; he had an immense capacity for enjoyment, without any notion, apparently, of economy, as regards either the natural forces or expenditure of money; and, as was to be expected in the case of an author who lived such a life as his, he was much poorer at his death than many a less popular writer has been. His biography, though not remarkable, is interesting

enough, and it is quite exceptional in one gratifying respect; for, though "a great deal has been written on the alleged unhappiness of literary men in their domestic relations," we are expressly informed that "Lever's married life presented, in its felicity, a contrast to that of not a few great contemporaries." The editor makes, once or twice, statements so opposed to what is generally received concerning certain stale matters that one hardly knows whether to consider that he is not a very trustworthy authority in general, or that, on the contrary, it is his privilege to set all the world right. For instance, he attributes the celebrated saying that "the tenth don't dance" to the 10th Foot, instead of the 10th Hussars, which is surely, and for good reasons, the regiment usually connected with the story. And again he says, "With the exception of the short-lived triumph of 'Eclipse' in 1789, no Irish horse—till Harkaway's début in 1840—could win upon the English turf. There seemed to be a conspiracy to taboo all Hibernian horseflesh, &c." How much of this statement is mere misprinting can only be guessed; but, as a matter of fact, Eclipse was born in 1764, died in 1789, and was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, to whom his sire, Marske, belonged; and how Harkaway, who won the Goodwood Cup in 1838 and 1839, at four and five years of age, can be said to have made his "début in 1840," it is not easy to understand.

The great advantage of an index will be seen by a glance at that which is, the reader will be happy to find, appended to the volume entitled *Selection from the Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier, Esq.*, edited by his son, Macvey Napier (Macmillan and Co.), for the name of each correspondent stands out conspicuously ready to be caught by the eye, and the subjects upon which the bearers of the names correspond with the gentleman who may be called their head-centre are carefully indicated. This part of the work must have been exceedingly laborious, and it should be accepted in a spirit of gratitude commensurate with the labour expended. The origin and nature of the correspondence are to be inferred from the following exposition. The late Mr. Macvey Napier, born on April 11, 1776, educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became, in 1799, a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet, whose Librarian he was appointed in 1805, in which year he wrote his first article in the "Edinburgh Review." Of that famous periodical and of a Supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as well as of the Encyclopædia itself, he subsequently became editor, succeeding the celebrated Francis Lord Jeffrey in the direction of the "Edinburgh"; and in his double capacity he was necessarily thrown into written communication with eminent literary men, many in number, various in their scope, universal in their reputation, from whose pens flowed nothing which the world would willingly lose. His correspondents included men so widely separated in some respects, in point of their genius and the quality rather than the magnitude of their fame, as Henry Brougham and Charles Dickens, as Dugald Stewart and William Makepeace Thackeray; and the number of those correspondents is to be calculated by the score. It is easy to imagine, then, what charming variety of style is to be met with, what insight is afforded into character, what striking traits, whether of innate dignity or of innate vanity, are unconsciously revealed. It had been a thousand pities if such a correspondence had been hidden from the public. As to the late Lord Macaulay's very frequent letters, it should be mentioned that Mr. Trevelyan has already published some, and perhaps a majority, of them in his "Life of Lord Macaulay," but in a work which was intended, partly at any rate, to illustrate the history of the "Edinburgh Review" during the late Mr. Napier's editorship, Macaulay's letters, so far as they helped towards the illustration, were absolutely necessary, and therefore the volume contains both those which have already appeared in Mr. Trevelyan's book, "besides others which will not be found in it." Some regret will be experienced by every reader upon finding that the late Mr. Napier's letters do not seem to have been preserved by his correspondents with the care he exercised in the preservation of theirs: it would have been very interesting and, no doubt, amusing to study the manner in which he replied to his redoubtable contributors, when they were sore at his employment of the editorial despotism which custom and convenience, rather than right, have established, and whereby an unfortunate contributor may sometimes have to suffer in his tenderest feelings, merely because the despot happens to be temporarily deranged of liver or, according to the vulgar expression, to have "got out of bed on the wrong side," on some particular morning. "I have just received," writes Thackeray, who would be sure to offer an excellent example of a contributor wincing under an editorial infliction, "and acknowledge with many thanks your bankers' bill. From them or from you I shall always be delighted to receive communications of this nature. From your payment I can't but conclude that you reward me not only for labouring, but for being mutilated in your service. I assure you I suffered cruelly by the amputation which you were obliged to inflict upon my poor dear paper. I mourn still . . . for several lovely jokes and promising *faciæ*. . . O to think of my pet passages gone for ever!" The idea of a wit, like a Thackeray or a Sydney Smith, "edited" by a Scotchman who had not undergone the preliminary "surgical operation!" And fancy a Macaulay having to defend his diction against the strictures of a censor "educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh!" Such spectacles should render us all, if not more truly humble, more hypocritically resigned, more outwardly patient, less delicately sensitive, a little thicker of skin. "They all do it," should be the contributor's reflection, when he suffers from editorial pruning: "why, a Napier 'edited' Macaulay's English and Thackeray's wit."

The serviceable and engaging series of small volumes called *English Men of Letters*, published by Macmillan and Co., is making good progress; each volume containing a separate critical and biographical essay upon one of our standard national authors. Its able editor, Mr. John Morley, has just added to the accounts of the eighteenth-century worthies a capital one of *Burke*, having already dealt with the same subject in two former essays. The present work is, however, substantially new and original, and is quite deserving of a place beside the studies of Johnson, by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Gibbon, by Mr. Cotter Morison, and those of Defoe and Goldsmith. Mr. Morley has shown, in other books of his, a thorough acquaintance with the ideas of Rousseau, Diderot, and other French Revolutionary writers, to whose influence the controversial efforts of Burke were directly opposed. The relation of their social and political doctrines to the position of English affairs in the reign of George III. is the main topic of speculative interest that is here brought in view. That Burke, in common with many other Whigs and Tories of his day, sadly misapprehended the character of the French Revolution will now be generally admitted. He regarded it too superficially, as a movement aiming to produce mere outward changes in the political constitution, and did not appreciate the terrible social evils and the economic disorders, which were the real cause of that violent eruption in the body of the commonwealth. The suppressed virulence of such an inveterate disease could not fail, sooner or later, to break out in a tremendous explosion, and the immediate effect of

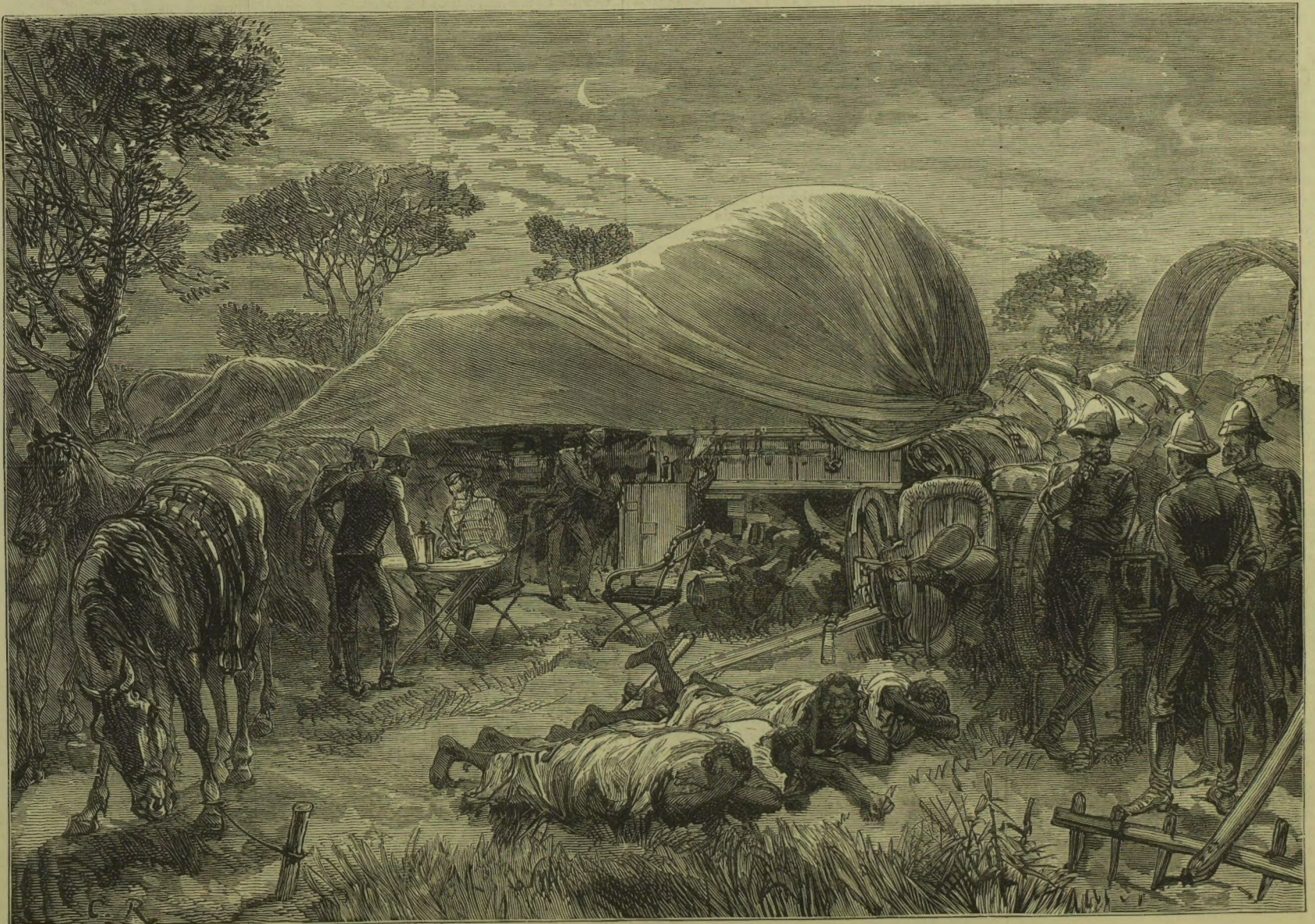


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HEAD-QUARTERS, SIX MILES FROM ULUNDI, JULY 3: "SHALL WE HAVE A FIGHT TO-MORROW?"

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this great celebration necessarily included detailed notices of the first two performances only—those of Tuesday morning and evening. On the following Wednesday morning, Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was given, as revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society—and performed a second time last year—with English text adapted by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and with some of the principal vocalists the same as on those occasions. These were:—Madame Sherrington, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Bridson; the other principal soloists at Birmingham having been Madame Trebelli and Miss A. Williams. The rich and florid music of Rossini—solo and choral—was rendered with great effect, and had almost the interest of novelty to a Birmingham audience. The concert of Wednesday evening included fine orchestral performances of Beethoven's symphony in A (No. 7), and a concert-overture by Dr. O. S. Heap; the latter being a clever piece of instrumental writing, but not possessing any originality or individuality. Another specialty at this concert was the admirable singing of the chorus in Mr. A. R. Gaul's pleasing part-song, "The Silent Land," conducted by Mr. Stockley. The remainder of the programme consisted of familiar pieces rendered by the principal vocalists.

On Thursday week "The Messiah" was performed, and again the exceptionally fine chorus-singing was a special feature, the soprano, contralto, and bass solos having been well rendered by Miss A. Williams, Madame Trebelli, and Herr Henschel in the first part, and Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, and Mr. Santley in the second and third parts—Mr. Joseph Maas having sung all the tenor solo music of the oratorio with excellent qualities of voice and style.

Thursday evening's concert brought forward M. Saint-Saëns's new cantata "The Lyre and Harp." This (which was composed expressly for the festival) is a setting of Victor Hugo's ode; the English text having been adapted by Messrs. Sydney M. Samuel and James Donzel. The cantata is divided into two parts, each of moderate length, and both containing several pieces that proved effective in performance—notwithstanding the absence of any distinctive originality or individuality of character. Frequent reflections of the style of Richard Wagner would indicate in this—as in other works by M. Saint-Saëns—that the composer has been strongly influenced by the music of that innovative master. This is evidenced in several instances, especially in the repeated use of the violins in tremolando chords, and the recurrence of special phrases as identifying and associating characteristic passages of the poem. Although two or three of the pieces for solo voices pleased much, it is rather in the music of combination—for chorus and orchestra—that the composer's best powers are manifested. The numbers of the former that produced the most impression were the graceful duet (with chorus) "Love's God from Olympus to Hades is reigning," for soprano and contralto; that which follows, "Hate seethes below," for contralto and tenor; and the spirited baritone air, "Be glad." The solo music had every justice done to it by Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The full concerted pieces that produced the best impression were the choruses, "Sleep, Apollo's fair son," "Sing on, Jupiter reigns" (this including solos for the principal vocalists), the quartet and chorus, "Sustain thy brother," and the concluding choral movement, "Silent thy youthful bard." The work was favourably received, and the composer, who conducted it, was much applauded. The cantata was preceded and followed by a miscellaneous selection.

The Friday morning's performances opened with Cherubini's sublime Requiem in C minor—one of the grandest of his many church compositions. This work, which is entirely choral and orchestral, was first produced, on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., at the Abbey Church of St. Denis, in 1817. With the exception of its performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society—many years ago—it has been almost ignored in this country; and its revival formed an interesting feature of the Birmingham Festival. It was, on the whole, finely rendered, the choristers having shown but slight signs of fatigue in very few instances. Schubert's graceful and melodious "Salve Regina" (op. 47) followed, the soprano solo, of which it consists entirely (with orchestral accompaniment), having been charmingly sung by Madame Gerster. After this came a very effective offertorium, "Date Sonitum," composed by Sir Michael Costa, for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra. It is in the florid Italian style—pleasingly melodious in the solo part, and effectively written in the choral and orchestral portions. With Mr. Santley as soloist, associated with the fine chorus and band assembled here, the piece had every due advantage. The morning's performance closed with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," one of his grandest sacred works, and—although in a less degree than his "Elijah"—especially associated with Birmingham, where its first performance in England took place, at the Festival of 1840. It was admirably rendered on the occasion now referred to; when the three grand symphonic movements—preceding the vocal portion—were finely played by the orchestra, the chorus-singing having been as fresh as on the earlier days of the Festival, and the solos worthily rendered by Mesdames Sherrington and Trebelli and Mr. E. Lloyd. The duet for the

two former (with chorus), "I waited for the Lord," was encored.

The festival came to a close, on the Friday evening, with a grand performance of Handel's finest choral work, "Israel in Egypt," in which the chorus-singing was again remarkable for excellence. The soloists were Madame Sherrington, Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Bridson. As usual, the two most effective pieces for solo voices were the arduous tenor air, "The enemy said," and the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a Man of War." In the former Mr. Rigby produced a great impression by his good declamatory singing. In the duet Mr. Bridson was a highly efficient second to Herr Henschel. As at previous performances of the week, Mr. Stimpson presided at the organ. With the National Anthem, finely sung by the chorus, and an enthusiastic ovation to Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, the Birmingham Festival of 1879 came to a close.

As at many past festivals, the zealous and disinterested activity of Mr. R. Peyton as orchestral steward has exercised a valuable influence on the musical arrangements, the business details having also again been distinguished by admirable management, combined with extreme courtesy on the part of all concerned therein.

THE HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

The triennial meeting of the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford—held in yearly alternation at each place—will begin on Tuesday next, this being the 156th celebration of the kind. There is no absolute novelty to be produced, but the works to be performed are varied in character and mostly of high interest.

The solo vocalists engaged are Madame Albani, Misses E. Thursby and A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Enriquez, Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. Cummings, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thurlay Beale.

The orchestra—headed by Mr. H. Weist Hill and Mr. H. C. Cooper, as principal first violins—is complete in every department. The chorus will be on a proportionate scale, comprising the choirs of the three cathedrals, and reinforcements from Bradford, Durham, Windsor, and elsewhere.

According to long previous custom at these festivals, the organist of the cathedral in which the celebration is held acts as conductor of the performances. In this case it is Mr. Langdon Colbourne, who succeeded the late Mr. Townshend Smith about two years ago. Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, will officiate as organist, and Mr. C. H. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, will act as pianoforte accompanist at the evening concert, held in the Shirehall, and as organist at the Wednesday evening performances in the cathedral.

The Festival will be opened on Tuesday morning by a special service in the cathedral, with a sermon appropriate to the occasion to be preached by the Rev. Canon Sidney Lidderdale Smith, the united choirs combining in the rendering of the service music. At this and the other morning services Mr. C. H. Lloyd will preside at the organ. At one in the afternoon the first of the performances will take place, "Elijah" being the work selected.

Wednesday morning's performances, in the cathedral, will consist of Purcell's "Te Deum" in D, portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," Handel's overture to "Esther," Spohr's 8th Psalm, Mozart's chorus "Pignus futura," and Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadoc the Priest." On Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm and his hymn, "Hear my prayer," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be given, also in the cathedral, where a selection from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," and the whole of Haydn's "Imperial Mass" will be performed on Thursday morning—the final sacred performance consisting of "The Messiah," on Friday morning. Miscellaneous evening concerts, vocal and orchestral, will take place on Tuesday and Thursday in the Shirehall, where a supplemental chamber concert will be given on Friday evening.

Fresh interest has been given to the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts by the appearance of Madame Annette Essipoff, the eminent Russian pianist. This lady played Beethoven's concerto in E flat on Saturday evening, with fine effect. On the same occasion Mlle. Beumer sang, with much success, the scena from the first act of "La Traviata;" other vocal performances having been contributed by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. McGuckin, and Mr. Maybrick. The programme of Monday's concert included the fourth of Beethoven's symphonies (in B flat), and Chopin's pianoforte concerto in F minor, with Madame Essipoff as pianist.

The English version of Ambroise Thomas's opera, "Mignon," performed by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, has been most favourably noticed by the press of Dublin, Liverpool, and Edinburgh. The libretto has been adapted by Mr. Arthur Matthison, and the leading characters have been impersonated by Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Georgina Burns, Miss Yorke, Mr. Maas, Mr. Crotty, and Mr. Ljall.

The circumstances arising out of the "Goffin case" have induced the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to issue a circular calling the attention of local committees of science and art schools to the fact that the duties undertaken by them are a serious reality, and involve grave responsibility, public money being paid on the faith of their certificate that it has been properly earned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the weather on the last day at York was pleasant enough overhead, the course was in a fearful condition, and it is not surprising that the fielders had all the best of the betting. Lanjaron and Marc Antony were the pick of the public performers in the Gimcrack Stakes; but backers seemed to fancy nothing but Duke of Cumberland, a "dark" youngster by George Frederick—Couleur de Rose. Though a fine, well-grown colt, he inherits the heavy shoulders which detracted so much from the appearance of his sire; still he evidently possesses the gift of going, and landed Lord Roseberry's colours very easily. Teviotdale, who was trying to give him 9 lb., was second, so we must see him out again in better company before we can form much opinion of his class. After his gallant performance of the previous day, Mr. Gretton thought that Isonomy deserved a rest, and withdrew him from the York Cup, which brought out a very smart quartette—Jannette, Rochampton, Touchet, and Reconciliation. It was known that the last mentioned, being a roarer, could not possibly stay a mile and a half through such deep ground; but all the others were heavily supported, Jannette, who was said to have returned to her best form, being backed against the field. She ran very indifferently, however, and, when it came to racing, Touchet had no chance with Rochampton, who has improved out of all knowledge since the beginning of the season, and undoubtedly ought to have won the Northumberland Plate. We were a little surprised that it was decided to run Wheel of Fortune a second time during the week and, partly owing to the poor figure cut by Jannette and partly to the disquieting rumours afloat concerning the little mare herself, the fielding against her for the Great Yorkshire Stakes was very strong. This was the more ominous from the fact that she was opposed by nothing that appeared capable of extending her, for Visconti is still a maiden, Ruperra had not won a race for upwards of twelve months, Maccaronea, who was at one time much thought of, had notoriously been tried and found wanting, and Rycerske is very moderate indeed. Maccaronea was beaten before they had gone half a mile, Visconti was in hopeless trouble at the last turn, and the favourite appeared about to win just as she liked. Ruperra, however, stuck closely to her, and when Archer asked her for an extra effort, she would not answer, and sustained her first defeat amidst the most intense excitement. Famous as this race is for surprises, the one of last week is perhaps the most remarkable of all. We will not attempt to explain it, but should Wheel of Fortune do a few good gallops before Wednesday next, precedents are all in favour of her entering a successful appeal against the York verdict on Doncaster town moor. In the Queen's Plate, Mycenæ upset a hot favourite in Melton, and this performance redounded greatly to the credit of Robbie Burns. The last race of the day went to Napsbury, who effected such a surprise on the Wednesday, and we fancy that this half brother to Mandrake, Agility, and Apology will prove to be worthy of his illustrious relatives.

The Scarborough Meeting, which wound up the week, proved very successful, but we may pass it over with the remark that the executive would do well to exercise more care in excluding welters and thieves of every description from the ring. Warwick and Richmond are the chief meetings of the present week, and at the time of writing nothing has occurred worthy of comment.

We are indebted to the Sportsman for the following list of probable starters and jockeys for the St. Leger on Wednesday next:—

Sir Bevis	...	T. Cannon.
Wheel of Fortune	...	F. Archer.
Ruperra	...	C. Wood.
Robbie Burns	...	J. Snowden.
Rayon d'Or	...	J. Goater.
Zut	...	J. Morris.
Salteador	...	Glover or Hunter.
Exeter	...	Custance.
Alchemist	...	Rossett.
Visconti	...	Constable.
Muley Edris	...	Morgan.
Palmbeare	...	Osborne.
Gilderooy or Lansdown	...	Fordham.

Of course, the defeat of Wheel of Fortune at York has completely altered the complexion of the race, and half a dozen animals are now backed in the most spirited fashion. With Lord Falmouth's wonderful filly fit and well at the post, it would be useless to consider the chances of anything else in the race; but, putting her on one side, the race would be very open, as strong arguments can be adduced in favour of Sir Bevis, Ruperra, Rayon d'Or, Zut, Robbie Burns, or Salteador, and the success of any one of them could not be altogether regarded as a surprise.

Last week witnessed the wind-up of the cricket season proper, and a very melancholy wind up it was, as nearly every match of importance ended in a draw, owing to the frightful weather. Daft and his team of professional cricketers sailed for America on the Thursday. A team of Irish amateurs are also on their way out; and it seems probable that the visiting teams will play one or more matches during their trip.

Another six-days' bicycle match is in course of decision at the Agricultural Hall. Waller of Newcastle, the long-distance champion, has held the lead almost from the start, and appears certain to place all previous records far in the shade. We shall give the result next week.

Monday being Sept. 1, partridge shooting commenced throughout the country. The weather was very fair, but owing to the backward season the operations of sportsmen were much delayed.

A match was rowed over the Tyne champion-

ship course on Monday afternoon between J. M. Feeley, of Barrow-in-Furness, and Joseph Kempster, of Sunderland, for £100 a side, and was decided in favour of Kempster.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Normandy, Brittany, and Touraine. With a Visit to the Channel Islands. By C. B. Black. Fifth Edition. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.
Death in Childhood, and our Lying-in Hospitals. With a Proposal for Establishing a Model Maternity Institution for affording Clinical Instruction and for Training Nurses. By Aeneas Munro, M.D. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Berkshire Lady. A Romance. By Katharine S. Macquoid. Macmillan and Co.
London Preachers. First Series. By T. Williams. Second Edition. Elliot Stock.
Our Bohemia. By Mabel Collins. Three volumes. Tinsley Brothers.
The Exile, and other Verses. With Translations from Greek and Latin Poets. By the Hon. Thomas Talbot, Sampson Low and Co.
Female Warriors. Memorials of Female Valour and Heroism, from the Mythological Ages to the Present Era. By Ellen C. Clayton (Mrs. Needham). Two volumes. Tinsley Brothers.
Hark Away! Sketches of Hunting, Coaching, Fishing, &c. By Fred. Feild Whitehurst. Tinsley Brothers.
David Leslie. A Story of the Afghan Frontier. By S. S. Thorburn. 2 vols. W. Blackwood and Son.
The Twins of Table Mountain. By Bret Harte. Chatto and Windus.
Tales from Blackwood. No. 17. Blackwood and Sons.
The Life and Work of St. Paul. By F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. With Coloured Maps. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.
Paganus People: Their Loves and Lives. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Fourth Edition. Sampson Low.
Haworth's. A Novel. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. 2 vols. Macmillan and Co.
Catharine and Craufurd Tait, Wife and Son of Archibald Campbell, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by the Rev. W. Benham. Macmillan and Co.
Farming for Pleasure and Profit. Dairy Farming and Management of Cows. By Arthur Roland. Edited by W. H. Ablett. Chapman and Hall.
Notes on the Care of the Sick. By Arthur Brinckman. G. J. Palmer.
Stanford's Tourist's Map and Visitor's Guide to the Isle of Wight.

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